THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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MEXICO.

Startling Revelations of the Inside History of the Mexican Empire—Maximilian Asked by the Empress Eugenie to Accept the Mexican Throne—Eugenie Impelled by Love for the Archduke to Make the Request—The French Empress Overcome by Grief and Remorse—She Visits Queen Victoria to Seek Consolation—The Secret of the Loss of the Wills of Maximilian and Carlotta, Etc. Etc.

From the New York World.

PARIS, July 22.—The Empress left Paris yesterday with the Emperor for a brief visit to Queen Victoria at the Isle of Wight. This visit has such a direct connection, and of so intimate and interesting a nature, with the recent catastrophe in Mexico, that I shall put aside to-day all other themes which might arrest my pen to dwell briefly upon this particular episode of one of the saddest stories of our own or of any time. No two persons in Europe, probably, were more profoundly affected by the murder of Maximilian than the Queen of Great Britain and the Empress Eugenie, and this not at all for political, but for purely personal and womanly reasons.

It is a fitting climax of the crime of Queretaro that, having been conceived in cowardice and in insolence, having been made possible by the basest ingratitude and treachery, and having been perpetrated with coarse brutality, its heaviest stroke should have fallen, not upon any political enemy of Mexico, but upon the hearts of three women. Napoleon himself, while it would be worthy of a Kinglake to suppose him utterly insensible to the tragic fate of the young Austrian Archduke, has, nevertheless, many substantial reasons for reconciling himself to the event.

An intimate understanding with Austria is now a cardinal object of his policy, and it is indubitable that if Maximilian were alive to-day in Europe, with the feelings which he is known to have cherished lately toward France and Napoleon, he might easily, and would, probably, make it extremely awkward both for his brother Francis Joseph and for the French sovereign to assume that open attitude of mutual cordiality which both are bent upon taking in the face of the not less open alliance of the Prussian King with the Czar.

But to return to the Empress and her visit to Osborne. The unfortunate widow of Maximilian, as you know, was a near relative of Victoria. She bore the name of that lovely Princess Charlotte of England, whose untimely death opened the way to the British throne for her fair young cousin; and she was the daughter of that King Leopold of Belgium upon whose wisdom and whose affection Victoria for years leaned as upon the arm of a father. She passed much of her life, before her marriage with Maximilian, at the English Court; English was as familiar to her as German or French, and her personal qualities had endeared her greatly to her royal kinswoman. Her marriage with the Archduke Maximilian was particularly agreeable to Victoria, who being herself almost an ultra-liberal in politics and in theology, was as much delighted with the Archduke's liberal tendencies as with his gracious manners, his fine person, and his extreme admiration for the late Prince Consort of England. The young Archduchess, however, after her marriage, gradually became an absolutist in her political notions, and almost a devotee in religion, and this had brought about a sort of estrangement between herself and her English relatives, which, on the part of Queen Victoria, was heightened by her Majesty's disapprobation of the Mexican scheme, when it was first mooted in the "domestic diplomacy" of the crowned heads. Not even the final consent given to the undertaking by King Leopold could shake Victoria's feeling that it was a mistake and must come to evil. But this feeling, of course, only revived and deepened her anxious regard for the brilliant and beautiful young princess who had launched her life and her happiness upon such an experiment; and from the moment when the Empress Charlotte, a year ago, came back to Europe on a desperate quest of the hope and the help she was never to find, Victoria has been incessantly eager to discover some way of drawing herself and her husband safely and honorably out of the enterprise in which they had staked and lost so much. While Maximilian lived there still seemed to be some faint prospect of rescuing his noble and broken-hearted wife from that death in life into which she sank after her fatal interview of last summer with the Pope; and Victoria herself made, as is already known, a direct personal effort at the last hour to bring about an effective interference in behalf of Maximilian's life.

That failed; the worst that could be done has been done; and it only now remains to attempt for the sufferer at Miramar whatever it may yet be in the power of an unquestionably unselfish affection to achieve. For here intervenes a dark shadow in the history. The brothers of the Empress Charlotte, the King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders, are notoriously the reverse both of unselfish and affectionate. Early in the year 1866, after the death of her father, King Leopold, the Empress Charlotte, then struggling with destiny in Mexico, received a letter from her brother, the actual King, in which he substantially washed his hands of all further concern in the affairs of Mexico and of his imperial sister and brother-in-law; and after positively refusing to allow the Empress to make use of any part of her vast inheritance for the assistance of her husband's treasury, pretty clearly intimated his opinion that the sooner the Empire was abandoned the better it would be for all parties. This was, no doubt, polite enough, but it was hardly fraternal; and so incensed were both Maximilian and Charlotte by the tone of their kinsman's letter, that no direct communication has taken place until recently between the Empress and her brother. While the care of her health has been strictly confided at her husband's special request, only to his own physician at Miramar, immediately upon the news of Maximilian's murder, the Queen of the Belgians (an Austrian archduchess) and the Count of Flanders set out for Miramar, with the avowed intention of removing the Empress (who is still in utter ignorance of the calamity which has befallen her, and in a condition of moody indifference to all around her) to the Belgian palace of Laeken. Since their arrival in Austria it has been whispered, in no uncertain tones, that the will of the Empress Charlotte, which had been made before she left Mexico, at the same time with the will of her husband, has disappeared, that it can nowhere be found, and that Dr. Senter, the Emperor Maximilian's physician, has been peremptorily removed from the charge confided to him by the murdered prince.

If this story of the disappearance of the Empress' will be confirmed, and if the hapless Charlotte finally dies, as there is great reason to fear she may, at Laeken, without recovering the use of her faculties, there will always hang an ugly cloud over the names of her brothers, for the fortune of some fourteen millions of florins which belonged in his private right to the Archduke Maximilian and which the empress is known to have left in the will to her husband's family, will pass to the royal family of Belgium, Maximilian having bequeathed it unreservedly to his wife, from whom, of course, her own relations will inherit if she dies intestate.

The story is not so black quite as that terrible suspicion which has never been cleared away from the memory of the late Louis Philippe, of France, in connection with the death of the superannuated and superfluous old Duke of Bourbon, and with the will which, passing through the hands of the Duke's English mistress, conveyed all the immense estates of the lands to Louis Philippe's fourth son, the present Duke of Aumale. But it is a story of the same kind, and rests upon that *auri sacra fames* which breeds crime as easily, it would appear, in the palaces of kings as in the huts of paupers. That the Queen of England has made up her mind to attempt something in behalf of the unhappy Charlotte is at least certain, and the Empress of the French visits her now at Osborne expressly to consult on the action, condition, and prospects of the case. For while Queen Victoria is attached to the suffering lady of Miramar by affection and sympathy, Eugenie is oppressed with something not unlike remorse, and has been tormented, ever since the news came of the Emperor's murder, with a passionate desire to expiate in some way what she regards, not altogether unjustly, as her own responsibility for this deplorable history. There can no longer be any reason for concealing the fact that the first suggestion of the Archduke Maximilian as the best person to fill the throne of Mexico came from the Empress Eugenie herself. And in this wise. The movement for establishing a strong central authority in Mexico, and for putting that authority into the hands of a foreigner of character and force, came not from Napoleon III at all, but from a number of Mexicans, representing an overwhelming majority of the wealthy and responsible men of their hapless country.

These men, who would have rallied around General Scott with joy, had he accepted the virtual Mexican throne which was offered him in 1847, and who knew as all the world is now in a fair way to learn at last, that no Mexican whatever could possibly be trusted to administer Mexico, were anxious that Marshal Forey should assume the Dictatorship. To this neither Marshal Forey nor the Emperor, particularly the Emperor, would consent; and the leading Mexicans who had urged the matter eventually gave in to the representations of Eutierrez de Estrada, a Mexican exile in Europe for thirty years, a man of spotless character, and religiously earnest in the belief that nothing but a hereditary monarchy could ever secure to Mexico the blessings of peace and order.

Of the Spanish Royal family, to one of whose members the crown of Mexico was meant by the first revolutionists years ago to have been offered, no one now living seemed to Eutierrez and his coadjutors a desirable acquisition. They finally decided upon inviting the Duke of Montpensier, who, as you know, married the Queen of Spain, and lives in a semi-royal state at Seville, to accept "the purple of the Montezumas," which, by-the-way, was not purple at all, but a fine apple-green. The consent of Napoleon was asked and freely given, and the Duke received in due form the offer. His Royal Highness, who, perhaps, had got to be a little tired of restoring the Alcazar and printing poor Spanish poems in fine type, and presiding over religious processions in the Holy Week, was rather disposed to accept, but felt bound, of course, to submit the matter to a family council of the House of Orleans. His brothers, De Joinville and D'Aumale, had no difficulty in soon convincing him that Seville would be a quieter place than Mexico in which to await the next French revolution, and the offer was declined with thanks. The Mexicans then made a direct appeal to Napoleon to suggest some Prince who would be at once acceptable to himself and available by Mexico. The Emperor had hardly taken the subject into consideration before the Empress hit upon the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, as of all possible Princes the best for the place.

As is sometimes apt to be the case, I believe, with women, her Majesty was guided to this notion rather by personal than by political considerations. Perhaps you may have heard that in order to make the most exquisite of Empresses, the Third Napoleon found it necessary to spoil one of the most fascinating of flirts. Whether you have heard it or not, however, it is true; and although the Empress Eugenie was too clever a woman not to accept all the restrictions imposed upon her by her new rank, still it is just possible that there may have been moments in the first years of her imperial life when the soul of the Condesa de Teba was weary within its lovely casket, and when the fair conqueror retired from business may have heaved one little sigh for the old days of enchanting conflict and of disenchanting victory.

And it was during those first years that Eugenie first met the Archduke Max. Bright with his early youth (he was not then thirty years of age), accomplished, amiable, and clothed with that fascinating *prestige* of personal independence and spirit which archdukes are not apt to enjoy, Maximilian made a visit at the Tuileries just before his marriage with the young Princess Charlotte of Belgium. He had crossed the Atlantic and ruled in Northern Italy; he was a sailor, a man of science, a capital waltzer, generous to a fault, with soft and winning manners, comelier far to look upon than the Sphynx of the Tuileries, and, indeed, with his clear blue eye, and his six feet of well-developed, manly vigor, a man to be observed with pleasure anywhere and in any company. His exalted rank made it proper for the Empress to treat him with the cordiality of an equal; and when he departed from the capital of France he left behind him in the mind of the lovely Eugenie a whole parterre of blooming memories. And so, when the question of an Emperor for Mexico became the order of the day, Eugenie, looking back upon these blooming memories, rather than forward into the future, impetuously suggested the handsome, gallant, and charming Austrian Prince. The suggestion once made, many things seemed to the Emperor Napoleon to favor it. The flower of sentiment ripened into a fruit of policy. Who could then foresee that the fruit would crumble ere three brief summers should come and go, a Dead Sea apple on all tgese royal and imperial lips? By his side in Italy Maximilian had made himself a name. The Italians honored him as an Austrian who had striven to do them justice; the Republicans themselves were softened towards him, as a Hapsburg who held man to be nobler than his accidents. If any man could succeed as an Emperor in the New World, why should not this man, who, having been born so near the haughtiest throne in Europe, had openly proclaimed his faith in the sovereignty of the people? Then, too, he was an Austrian. The peace of Villafranca had just been made, and the Emperor Napoleon, who had made that peace, desired above all things to prepare the way for what he even then looked upon as the inevitable future alliance of Austria with France. Could anything be more graceful than for the Conqueror of Solferino to offer an imperial throne to the brother of Francis Joseph? The Mexican envoys, on their part, rapidly grew enthusiastic over the suggestion of Eugenie. Here was a descendant, of Charles V entering at last into the inheritance of Cortez! Could anything be more visibly providential, or historically more appropriate? Why, in his very *physique* Maximilian appeared to them the Mexican man of destiny. His blue eyes and fair hair fulfilled the prophecy of Tonetiah, and the simple Indians, the real people and the only indigenous hope of Mexico, would hail him as their promised deliverer, descending in glory from the eastern sun. And thus it went on, until at last the fated Archduke and his lovely wife bade farewell forever to their stately and splendid home at Miramar.

But I have not here to rewrite the story of their great and sad adventure. In times to come, when oblivion, the Rembrandt of history, has thrown in its rich deep shadows here and there and brought out well the enduring lights, this Imperial tragedy of Miramar and Queretaro will be recognized as one of the most poetic and picturesque passages in the annals of an age which blockheads drone about as dull and prosaic. The Mexicans proper, happily, will play but a trifling part in it. The Juarezes and Escobedos and the rest of them will be brought in as varlets and assassins at the denouement to accomplish the tragedy, in the real development of which they and theirs will hereafter be seen to have been simply insignificant, excepting as affording now and then a farcical relief to the interest of the drama. Juarez, for instance, scampering out of Mexico behind ten mules, and leaving his last forced loan half collected, on the rumor that two red-legged French soldiers had been seen at Guadalupe; and the same Juarez at El Paso, pretending to be a President, and astraddle of an imaginary line, with one leg in Mexico and the other in the United States—how intensely comical will they hereafter appear! Not even the crime of Queretaro can give gravity to such a slight and ridiculous personage.

The pathos and value of the whole story will concentrate about the character and the intentions, the circumstances, the efforts, the mistakes, the catastrophe of the Archduke. Some future Schiller, if Schillers are again to be, will give our grandchildren as noble a tragedy as *Wallenstein* upon this thoroughly characteristic theme of our own times. Is it kinder to hope or not to hope that out of their consultations now going on at Osborne, the Empress and the Queen may devise some way of restoring to her own sad self the heroine, the victim, and the survivor of the melancholy drama?

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBUT.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Miramon's Brother in the Field—Juarez Unable to Form a Cabinet—The "Liberal" Robbers Again at Work.

MEXICO, July 20.—It is stated here that Carlos Miramon, brother to the late General Miramon, is near Zacatecas with 2000 men, and General Lozada in the neighborhood of Tipic with a considerable force. General Corona is after the latter; his force is 5000. The President has not yet determined upon his cabinet; he is beset with great difficulties, and I repeat, that unless the United States come to his assistance in some *material* form, all will be confusion for a long time to come. Should the United States place her Pacific and Gulf squarons at his disposal, and endorse his bonds for, say $15,000,000, all will go right, and great advantages would accrue to our Government. Yesterday the stage was robbed between this city and Puebla. The robbers numbered thirty well-armed men. The railroad is now running to Apisaco, thirty miles from Puebla, and doing a good business.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Opening of the New Ports—Reinforcements to the United States Squadron—Shipping Intelligence.

The American ship Anna Kimball, of Beverly, Williams, master, was towed into the port of Nagasaki, Japan, by the United States corvette Wyoming, about the 31st of May, heavily laden with rice obtained at the non-treaty port of Koo-roo-mi. She had been to within twenty miles of Shanghae to escape the penalty of the law, which was spurned by Captain Williams, when the United States Marshal at Nagasaki attempted to seize the ship, and had returned to Nagasaki to try to patch up a compromise. But the Hartford, Wyoming, and Supply having during such absence arrived at Nagasaki, the Anna Kimball fell under power to enforce the law, and by latest dates from Nagasaki lay under the guns of the Supply. She is likely to be libelled for several thousand dollars for disbursements made on her account in China.

Courfort Whiting, master of the American steamer Yung Hai An, was convicted before the Court of the United States Consulate-General, on the 29th of May, for the illegal discharge of his first officer, and fined $175.

The Shanghae Fire Department is resisting the attempt of the Fire Commissioner to appoint officers to fill the post of Chief Engineer, on his resignation, rather to have such chosen by election, as in all voluntary organizations, even after such course was proposed to him by the resigning Chief Engineer.

The Chinese are much concerned why the fleet of United States vessels should be augmented in their waters, the Hartford, Wachusett, and Wyoming being now at Shanghae.

Exchange on the United States, Government drafts in gold, 1-16.

Fourth Military District.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL ORD.

HEADQUARTERS FOUTH MILITARY DISTRICT (Mississippi and Arkansas) OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, VICKSBURG, Miss., July 29, 1867.—The United States Congress having provided by special law for the organization of State Governments, and the basis of suffrage without regard to color, and having also provided for the removal of all officers who in any manner thwart or obstruct the execution of this law, and the duty of administering these laws in this Military District having devolved upon the undersigned, all State and municipal officers of whatever degree or kind are hereby notified that any attempts to render nugatory the action of Congress designed to promote the better government of the States lately engaged in the Rebellion, by speeches or demonstrations at public meetings in opposition thereto, will be deemed good and sufficient cause for their summary removal from office. The same prohibition in regard to speeches and demonstrations at public meetings will be strictly applied to all officers holding appointments from these Headquarters, and existing orders prohibiting the interference of officers of the army in elections will be rigidly enforced in this District.

E. O. C. ORD,
Brig. and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding Fourth Military District.
Official: JOHN TYLER,
First Lieutenant 43d United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—At the opening of the Court D. Y. Kilgore stated to the Judge that to-day the bills of indictment in the cases of the Commonwealth vs. William McMullin et al. would be sent to the Grand Jury, and that he had received information to the effect that there were serving on that body five or six members of the Moyamensing Hose Company, and therefore requested that the Grand Jury be brought into Court and polled, in order that those members should be challenged for favor, if sufficient legal cause were found.

After some remarks from Mr. O'Byrne, representing the defendants, the application was granted. However, counsel were restrained from asking the Grand Jurors whether they were members of either the Moyamensing or Hope Company, as was at first proposed; for, the Judge said, causes tried in this Court are issues between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the defendants, and not quarrels between rival hose companies; and justice is blind, she sees not the members of these companies as such, but only takes cognizance of the offenses with which they are charged.

Therefore, the questions put to the jurors were only whether they had formed or expressed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

All the members serving to-day were examined, and while several answered that they had formed and expressed opinions, all said they could do impartial justice upon the testimony, and that alone. But Mr. Bateman, an old gentleman, said that he did think the defendants were guilty, and this opinion he expressed twice, though warned by the Court only to say whether or not he had an opinion, and not the nature of it if he had.

He also said that he could hear and dispose of the case according to the testimony, and independent of his opinion; and he was allowed to return to the Grand Jury room.

Samuel Colladay also said he had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, and that it would require evidence to remove that opinion. But he thought he could lay aside his opinion, and do his duty according to his oath as a Grand Juror. He was not challenged.

Another gentleman said he had formed an opinion from the newspaper accounts of the case, and from the character of the defendants. However he said he could do his duty without bias, and was returned with the Grand Jury.

Thus the whole panel of jurors was gone through, but no challenge made, and the Grand Jury returned to their business.

Prison cases were then resumed.

Richard Carman plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife. Mrs. Carman stated that while she was lying sick with typhoid fever her husband came drunk, and committed a most brutal assault upon her. She was in Court on crutches. Sentenced to County Prison for six months, and ordered to give security in $500 to keep the peace.

William Dott plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat valued at $18, belonging to David Maxwell. It was stated from the second story of a house in Callowhill street, above Fifth, on the Fifth of July. Sentenced to County Prison for nine months.

Thomas Jordan was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a pair of shoes, valued at $2·50, belonging to John Hand. It was proven that he went to Mr. Hand's shoe store with several companions, and taking advantage of the confusion created by them stole a pair of shoes and made off. Sentenced to the County Prison for 9 months.

Thomas Holland was charged with assault and battery upon Deborah Emery. The allegation was that the defendant threw this woman out of the window of a house in Front street, and that she was picked up senseless and taken to the hospital. But the woman, when called to the stand to-day, said she had no complaint to make against this man: that on the night of this occurrence she was leaning out of her window, drunk-sick, and becoming dizzy, she fell out on the pavement. Verdict, not guilty.

Mary Colgan was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of $20, belonging to Matilda Rosenbaum. It was proven that she might have stolen the money, but not that she did steal it.

Barney Shannon, John Glenn, and Daniel Walker were charged with the larceny of $2 belonging to Patrick McWilliams. The smallest of the three boys, Daniel Walker, was caught by Mr. McWilliams in his shop, at Thirty-fifth and Willow streets, with the money in his pocket, which he had taken from the money-drawer. The other two, who were larger boys, were sitting on a lot near by. An officer started towards them, and they ran. Mr. Mann entered a *nolle prosequi* as to the little boy Walker, and put him on the witness-stand with the hope of getting at the whole truth of the case. The little boy, however, stated that the other two boys were in no wise connected with him in taking the money, and that he did it of his own free will. Hence Glenn and Shannon were acquitted.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Stanton Refuses to Resign His Office.

A Prolonged Cabinet Discussion on the Subject.

Probable Summary Dismissal of the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The Secretary of War has refused the President's polite invitation to retire from office. The President's note is very brief, only four lines in length, and simply states that "grave public considerations constrain him (the President) to request Mr. Stanton's resignation." Mr. Stanton's answer is also very brief, and intended to be severe and cutting. The Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the President's note requesting his resignation, and answers that "grave public considerations constrain him to continue in the position of Secretary of War until the next meeting of Congress."

At the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday Secretary Stanton was not present. The subject was discussed at much length, and the session was quite protracted.

It is not decided what step Mr. Johnson will next take, but I think he will notify Mr. Stanton that he is no longer Secretary of War, and must vacate forthwith.

After the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting the President was closeted with his secretaries, Colonel W. G. Moore and Colonel Robert Morrow, until 10 o'clock last night. It is supposed that this unusually late conference with his secretaries had reference to the Stanton imbroglio.

The subject of Mr. Stanton's removal has been the absorbing topic of conversation for two days in every circle, and there has been much speculation to learn what will next transpire. In fact, few events that have occurred in the affairs of Government within the past year have created so profound a sensation here as this impending removal of the Secretary of War. For some unaccountable reason, the prospect of Mr. Stanton's early retirement to the shades of private life seems to have awakened an interest among all classes of Washington society, from the heads of departments, who have long been expecting a crisis in the relations between the President and the Secretary of War, to the humblest civilians, who appear as much astonished at the announcement as if they had believed that the War Minister was in office for the period of his natural life. Among prominent officials, I may add, it seems to be the general opinion that the President has the power to remove Mr. Stanton under the provisions of the first section of the Tenure of Office bill.

Mr. Stanton kept himself almost completely shut up in his private office yesterday. By express orders no visitors except special favorites were granted an audience. All applicants for an interview were presented to General Pelouse, a Chesterfieldian style of official, who expressed the Secretary's instructions in the mildest and politest manner. General Pelouse asked each applicant the nature of his business, but all except in very few cases were unable to give any satisfactory answer, and the applicants were bowed out as politely as they were bowed in, but without much fruit from their labor. Many of the visitors, indeed, at the War Department and White House were newspaper men in search of information, which of course could not be afforded by subordinates.

It is said that Secretary Seward is not altogether in favor of the President's action in this matter, and that he and Thurlow Weed are about to strive to save Stanton's head again. A year ago, when there was serious thought of removing Stanton, Weed's and Raymond's influence, coupled with Seward's entreaties, induced the President to abandon the idea. Seward at that time argued that Stanton had been a very badly abused man, and that, though he might have committed small offenses, still, in view of his great services, such trifles should be overlooked. It is now said by the friends of the President that Stanton's offenses are not mere trifles, but amount to a deliberate system of thwarting the President, obstructing his policy in every way, and insulting him repeatedly in his official intercourse. The President, it is claimed, has determined to tolerate this no longer, and has put his foot down firmly.

The Correspondence in Full Between President Johnson and Mr. Stanton.

Without assuming to give the exact words, I may state that the correspondence between the President and Secretary Stanton is substantially as follows:—

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 5.—To Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Sir:—Grave public considerations constrain me to request your resignation as Secretary of War.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ANSWER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 6.—To his Excellency Andrew Jonnson, President of the United States—:Sir—Your note informing me that grave public considerations constrain you to request my resignation as Secretary of War has been received. In answer, I have to state that grave public considerations constrain me to continue in the office of Secretary of War until the next meeting of Congress.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The correspondence has been refused to the press, both at the White House and War Office; but I got the above from a reliable source.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Match Between the Eureka, of Newark, N. J., and the Unions, of Lansingburg, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., August 6.—The long-anticipated match between the Eurekas, of Newark, N. J., and the Unions, of Lansingburg, took place on the grounds of the latter club to-day, and resulted in a victory for the "Haymakers" by twenty-one runs, the score standing, Unions forty-two, Eurekas, twenty-one. Over eight thousand spectators witnessed the game. It is said that the Eurekas; immediately after the last innings, folded their tenis like the Arabs and quietly stole away, without presenting the ball to the Unions, which was, of course, due them by reason of the victory.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match at Saratoga—The Entries for the First Day of the Racing Week.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 6.—A trotting match for $500 came off this afternoon between Stephen Dunn's bay gelding Tom Hammond and Ed. Ellis' grey mare White Lily, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Tom Hammond won in three straight heats. Time—2·49, 2·48, 2·45.

The races begin to-morrow with the Travers' stake, to be followed by a race of two-mile heats. For the first race six horses will start, viz.: Ruthless, De Courcy, Bayswood, Bonnie Down, and two others. There are four entries for the two-mile race, viz.:—Fleetwing, Flora McIvor, Morrissey, and Connolly.

The Kentucky Election.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Governor—John L. Helm.
Lieutenant-Governor—John W. Stevenson.
Attorney-General—John Rodman.
Auditor—D. Heward Smith.
Treasurer—James W. Tate.
Register—James A. Dawson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Z. F. Smith.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 7—Noon.—Consols firmer at 94 for money; United States Five-twenties, 73 1-16; Erie Railroad, 45¼; Illinois Central, 77; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 22½.

LIVERPOOL, August 7—Noon.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged; the sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Upland middling, 10¼d.; Orleans middling, 10¼d.

Breadstuffs—The weather continues unfavorable for the crops. Corn has advanced to 38s. 3d.

ANTWERP, August 7.—Petroleum, 42f. 50c.

Steamers Allemania and Belgian Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 7—Noon.—The steamer Allemania, from New York on the 27thult., arrived here at 2 A. M.

LONDONDERRY, August 7.—The steamer Belgian, from Quebec, has arrived here, *en route* for Liverpool.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Merrick said the counsel for the prosecution yesterday introduced a record with regard to Sergeant Dye, and said if the defense had known of the record they would have been cruel in referring to Dye as they did.

Judge Fisher, interrupting, asked if the record was in evidence.

Mr. Merrick said it had been alluded to by Mr. Pierrepont.

Judge Fisher said all that the defense could do this morning was to make corrections of misstatements of testimony.

Mr. Merrick said he then wanted to make an explanation, which was that he had not known of the record when he spoke of Sergeant Dye being indicted. Upon examination of the record it was found that the case had been withdrawn or abandoned after this trial commenced. It was shown, too, that the prosecutor withdrew the charge upon the payment of the money which had been passed upon him as counterfeit.

Certain alleged misstatements of testimony were then read, and Mr. Merrick was about to speak upon them, when he was interrupted by the Court.

Mr. Merrick asked if he could correct some statements as to Lapps' testimony?

Mr. Pierrepont said that testimony was all read.

Mr. Merrick said some of the testimony was omitted in the reading.

Judge Fisher said the counsel had a right to read such testimony as he chose, and such part of it as he chose.

Mr. Merrick said he wanted to make a personal explanation as to the statement of the ruling of the Supreme Court on the subject of military commissions. He (Mr. Merrick) contended that the Military Commission had been declared illegal.

Mr. Carrington, interrupting, said this was opening up the whole question, and he insisted that it was not in order.

Judge Fisher thought these explanations could be made at any other time as well as now.

Mr. Merrick then made a statement with regard to the alleged recommendation of Mrs. Surratt to mercy. He (Mr. Merrick) had not looked at the paper, because he was suspicious of all that came from the Judge Advocate-General.

Mr. Carrington, again interrupting, denied the right of the gentleman to speak of the officers of the Government.

Mr. Merrick, resuming, said if Judge Holt's statement now was correct, that the recommendation was part of the record, his published report was not correct.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Judge Fisher completed the delivery of his charge to the jury in the Surratt case about 12 o'clock, and they repaired to their room for the purpose of deliberation.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

The Indian Commission.

FORT SULLY, Dakotah Territory, July 24.—The special Indian Commission to visit the Northwestern Indian tribes, of which General Sully is President, is now on its way by land down the Missouri river, *en route* to Washington. They expect to reach there before the 1st of September.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Serious Assault on a Revenue Officer—A Colored Investigation of the Conservative Course of One of the Brethren.

RICHMOND, Va., August 6.—A serious assault was made last night by a man named Kelly on the Inspector-General of Internal Revenue, Mr. Smith. Kelly was liberated this morning on $1000 bail. The causes leading to the affray are of a most complicated nature, involving certain alleged misdeeds of Smith's wife, money transactions, and other matters. Smith was to have testified as a principal witness in the case of Collector James, to-day; but the wounds and bruises he received precluded the possibility of his appearance in Court. The case was accordingly to be adjourned. To-morrow Kelly will be examined before the Justice of the County Court, and much interesting matter is expected to be developed.

A meeting was held by the colored people this evening in Ebenezer Church to investigate the course of a colored man named Cornelius Harris, in taking the side of John Minor Botts, at the recent Convention. A division of sentiment prevailed in the meeting as to the guilt of Harris, some contending he was untrue to his principles, while others upheld him in his conservative course. No positive action has been taken in his case so far.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 7, 1867.

The Stock Market this morning continued very flat, though prices in the main were steady. The sales were on a very limited scale, barely sufficient to establish quotations. Government stocks continued to advance, the old Five-twenties being in demand at 113, an advance of ¼. 111¼ was freely bid for the Sixes of 1881; 102¾ for Ten-forties; and 107¾ for Seven-thirties. We quote the Sixty-fours at 110¼@110¾; and the July '65s at 108¾; and May and November '65s at 110¾.

City and State loans were rather better. The first issue of State 6s were wanted at 101½; the second at 102¼; and the third at 102¾. For the City loan, untaxed, 100¼ was bid; and for the taxed, 96⅝.

In the share list there was rather more business, Reading selling at 53¼; Camden and Amboy at 126, an advance of ½; and Pennsylvania at 53¾. 122 was bid for Philadelphia and Trenton; 64 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44½ for Northern Central.

The following are the quotations for Passenger Railroads:—77 bid and 82 asked for Second and Third; 18½ bid and 20½ asked for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45½ bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 13¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Ridge Avenue; and 31 for Union.

And the following for Canals:—45½ for Lehigh; 1½ for Union; 16 for Susquehanna; 58 for Delaware Division; and 46 for Wyoming.

There was very little demand for Bank stocks, and quotations remain unchanged.

Gold fluctuated very slightly this morning, closing at 140.

—Advices from the West, dated yesterday, say that west of the lakes there has been no rain to injure the crops. The wheat harvest, both spring and winter, is secured in Iowa, Illinois, and in about one-half of Wisconsin. In the last mentioned State and in Minnesota the crops are now being gathered, the yield being reported to be unusually large, reaching twenty-seven to thirty-five bushels to the acre, and weighing in some cases sixty-one pounds to the bushel. On the Michigan Southern and Illinois Central Railroads the crops are already moving. The receipts of wheat at Chicago yesterday were 25,000 bushels, and at Toledo last week 167,000 bushels. The crop movements are already beginning to tell upon the earnings of the railroads.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"The Money market is very abundantly supplied with foreign capital at 4@5 per cent. in addition to the large balances seeking employment from bank and the customary private lenders. An immense business is going on in the public funds, including the second and third series of 7·30 per cents. Some prime merchant paper finds currency at 6 per cent. on short dates, but the amount of the right description offering is not large, although trade continues to show a gradual improvement in dry goods and general merchandise. The United States 5-20s of 1862 brought 113⅝ per cent. this evening; the May and November 1865s, 110⅛ per cent."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Cotton goods are all failing, and more failures may be looked for. The high grades have suffered most, since July 13 New York Mills have fallen 5c. ₰ yard, and Wamsutta still more. The markets for breadstuffs and provisions, under the influence of a bountiful harvest, are tending downward."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '62, cp	113	5 sh Penna R	53⅝
$1500 do	113	6 do	53⅝
20 sh Cam & Am R	126	100 sh N Y & Mid	3
10 sh Union P R	36⅜		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; 5-20s, 1864, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., July, 108¼@108¾; do., 1867, 108¼@108¾; 10-40s, 102¼@103; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅞@108; do., June, 107¾@108; do., July, 107¾@108; Gold, 140@140¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113¾; do., 1864, 110¾@110⅞; do., 1865, 110¾@110⅞; do. new, 108¾@108⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅞@108¼; do., 2d series, 107¾@108; 3d series, 107¾@108; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; do. 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1865, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107¾@108; do. June, 107¾@108; do., July, 107¾@108; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., October, 1864, 118¾@118¾; do., December, 1864, 117¼@117¾; do., May, 1865, 116¾@117¼; do., August, 1865, 115¾@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; do. October, 1865, 114¼@115¼; Gold, 140@140¼. Silver, 133@134½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 7.—The Flour Market is rather more active, and 600 barrels Quaker City and Delaware Mills, and 400 barrels City Mills extra family sold for shipment on private terms. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $7·75@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@11 for old and new Wheat extra; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; $10@11 for Northwestern do. do.; and $12@14 for new Wheat do. do. and fancy. Rye Flour sells at $7·75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue small, but they are fully ample for the demand, which is entirely from the millers. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·20@2·37, and 700 bushels old Pennsylvania at $2. A lot of choice new Ohio sold at $2·40. Rye ranges from $1·40 to $1·50 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce, and higher. Sales of 1000 bushels Western yellow at $1·16, and mixed at $1·11@1·13. Oats are dull, with sales of old at 90c., and new at 74c.

In Barley and Malt no change to notice.

Whisky.—Common is held at 25@30c. per gallon, in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 7.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M.....75 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....82

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Great Question of the Day.

From the Herald.

A portion of the radical press, afraid of the overwhelming popularity of General Grant, and afraid that he will not be a pliant instrument in its hands, insidiously assails him and asks for a suspension of public opinion on the question of the next Presidency. It says the discussion is premature, that the time has not arrived to nominate a candidate, and that reconstruction and the condition of our national finances are first to be considered. This is mere pretense. These radical organs know very well that the Presidential question is up prominently before the country; that it cannot be kept down; and that, in fact, it is the great question of the day, on which all others hinge. The object is apparent; these political managers want time to make bargains and to control both the election and the candidate.

The chief radical organ of this city, at the same time it uses this weak argument to head off Grant, has an elaborate puff of General Sheridan. In truth, it pits Sheridan against Grant. Very well. We have no objection to Sheridan. There is a great deal of good stuff in him, and he has a fine military record. He would be acceptable to the people. As to General Grant, we have no doubt he would willingly give way to and cordially support his subordinate officer for the high position. His views have been well defined. He frankly admits that he is satisfied with the position he holds, but that if the people wish it he will take that of President. He knows that the office of President could add little to his fame or elevation. The General-in-Chief is little lower than the President, and has much less labor and care. He wants to be wherever he can serve his country, and only there. In Sheridan, as well as in Grant, we should have an uncompromising and vigorous supporter of American nationality, honor, and influence. Had the word been given to him when he was in command on the Mexican border, with thirty thousand men, he would have whipped the French out of Mexico worse than Wellington ever whipped them, and would have thrashed the Mexicans to boot. Sheridan is a strong card to play, but Grant is stronger, though some of the radical politicians will not see it yet.

But it is said we should settle the questions about reconstruction and the national finances before going into President-making. Reconstruction is nearly settled now. The radicals having control of the negro vote of the South, gives them all they wanted. There will be no longer any motive or reason to keep the Southern States unrepresented in Congress. Having secured the support of that section, the dominant party, of course, will admit the Southern members to seats in Congress at an early day, and thus complete the work of reconstruction. This, then, we regard as a settled matter.

As to the question of the national finances, that is another thing. It will take many years to adjust and put the finances on a proper foundation. The public mind is not educated yet up to this point; the press, and particularly the radical press, knows little about the matter, and Congress is lamentably ignorant. Some time must elapse before this most difficult and important subject can be treated in a statesmanlike manner. It cannot precede, but must follow the settlement of the next Presidency. There is neither the time nor ability to take it up before that event, though it ought to have, and probably will have, an important bearing on the issue. Looking at the utter incapacity of Congress and the want of knowledge in the press and among the people, our national finances—currency, debt, revenue, and everything else pertaining to them—should be left as they are till after the Presidential election and the restoration of the Southern States. If the subject be taken up before we are prepared for it—if the on to specie payment cry of the radical press should be heeded before Congress and the country understand the question—greater disasters will follow than those that followed the "On to Richmond" clamor of the same radical organs.

The first thing in order, as they say in parliamentary proceedings, is the next Presidency. That is the great question of the day. After the settlement of that will follow naturally the other great issues before the country. The public mind is aroused already, and nothing can subdue it till the event is determined. Congress will engage in hardly anything else next winter than President-making. The conventions will meet in the spring, and the election will take place in little over a year from this time. Let the people and Congress decide, then, to postpone the consideration of other important matters till General Grant be elected, or, if the radicals will and have the power, till Sheridan be elected. Then there will be leisure and the opportunity to consider deliberately those matters that relate to the national finances, and for the reorganization of parties on the natural issues growing out of the material interests of the people.

Party Affiliation at the South.

From the Times.

The Pennsylvanians who waited the other day on President Johnson to urge the formation of a new party, have their sympathizers in the Southern States. There the idea of a middle party obtains favor in quarters which, while opposed to the authors of the reconstruction law, refuse to renew fellowship with the Democracy. The New Orleans *Crescent* is one of the journals which have arrived at the conviction that the old party organizations are inapplicable to existing exigencies, and therefore recommend a union of all conservatives, so-called, against the extremists of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

The service immediately rendered by the discussion which has arisen is the emphasis with which it marks the repudiation of the Democracy as a party organization. The *Crescent* and its friends evidently appreciate the grounds on which Governor Orr protested against the bad faith of that party during the war, and the warnings uttered by General Longstreet against reliance on its future action. It is seen and felt that the men who have heretofore held office under the Democratic name now desire to be reinstated, precisely as an old member of the Stuart or Bourbon *régime* would watch for the restoration of the dynasty as a prelude to the revival of the ribbons and pensions of their adherents. For all the practical purposes of government, the restoration of the Democratic party would be as futile as the resurrection of the Ghibelines. That party is not entitled to be considered democratic which resists the large additions to popular power advocated by the Republicans; nor can it reconcile its pretended zeal for State rights with its desertion of the Southern apostles of that doctrine. Being, then, neither democratic in the true sense of the term, nor faithful to State rights, according to the Southern acceptation, the Democratic party has no hold upon the gratitude or hope of the South. The second coming of Moses is not more improbable than the second coming of Buchanan, which is what Democratic orators and journalists toil and pray for. They may indeed continue to run the party race over and over again, until their leaders die or grow wearied of defeats, or until their followers desert the sinking ship; but the Democratic principle, under its present name and management, is dead from top to tap-root.

Strange as it may seem, the fierceness with which the Democrats oppose all conditions of Southern restoration is one of the grounds of want of confidence in their guidance. The fact is understood that the Northern opponents of the Congressional policy are actuated solely by a desire to secure party advantage—not by devotion to the best interests of the South. This point is well stated by the *Crescent*:—

"The truth is that the Democratic politicians of the North are beginning to change places, in respect to the restoration of the excluded States, with the Republican politicians. The former now show the same anxiety to keep those States from re-entering the Union Republican, as the latter formerly showed to keep them out lest they should come in Democratic. The *Old Guard*, a New York Democratic monthly, for example, declares that the only hope of beating the Republicans in the next Presidential election is for the Democratic party of the North to refuse resolutely to recognize in the Electoral College the votes of States reorganized under the Military bills. It calls upon us to do our utmost against reconstruction, unless assured we can, by assisting reconstruction, reinforce the opponents of the Republican party. But if the South will not oppose the plain purpose of Congress, and if the Democratic party of the North shall lack the backbone to dispute the title of a President elected by means of votes drawn from Southern 'military colonies,' then the *Old Guard* desires that chaos may rule 'for at least a season,' and that the South may be at the mercy of revolutionary mongrels 'a little longer.' Now this question of the occurrence and duration of chaos and of mongrel domination is one that peculiarly and vitally concerns the Southern people. It is something worse than impertinence for men at a safe distance from the scene of trouble to tell us that we ought, with joy, to assist in rendering our condition as miserable as possible, for the sake of throwing odium upon one party and improving the prospects of another. Such party tactics may be very profound, but they certainly lack the appearance of being magnanimous."

The same "party tactics" which require the South to postpone reconstruction dictated some of the most harsh provisions of the law. With such a party it is not surprising that the Southern people refuse to affiliate.

It does not follow that there is at present room for a new party, or that an organization aiming to steer between the Democratic and Republican organizations would be entitled to Southern support. The desire for a third party is intelligible, and, as an abstract matter, not unreasonable. There are thinkers who object to the centralizing tendency of recent legislation, apart altogether from its primitive character. There are others who apprehend continued turmoil and excitement, and who do not like the idea of reverting to Hobbes' state of nature—perpetual war. It is natural that these opinions should seek voice and organization. But *cui bono?* What good can possibly result from a movement that would be powerless as against the party now dominant throughout the country? The nice distinctions of the closet or the newspaper will have no effective power of resisting the sentiment which furnished the sinews and fought the battles of the Union.

Not more certain is it that the Republican party now governs the country than that it will continue to govern until the great issues which agitate the South shall have been finally settled. Of so much the advocates of a middle party may rest assured. If their purpose be, then, to benefit the South, to hasten its restoration, and to invite a return of confidence and commercial activity, their wisest course will be to submit to the logic of events, and to seek within the Republican party the influence and activity which can nowhere else be exerted with the same immediate advantage. Thus may they most surely counteract the ultraism and violence which they so earnestly deprecate; for the great body of the Republican party does not countenance and will not sustain extremists in their threats and demands. The preponderating tone of the party is one of firmness, blended with great moderation. It is fixed in its purpose of reconstructing the Union on the basis laid down, but it seeks no punishment for its own sake, and will carry proscription no farther than contumacious disloyalty may render necessary. We submit that the "conservative" projectors of a middle party at the South may promote moderation and good feeling more effectually by a junction with the controlling element of the Republican party than by leading the forlorn hope of Democracy, or attempting to form a new party, with objects vague and leaders preordained to defeat.

The Broad Platform.

From the Tribune.

Tennessee has just held a State election, whereat blacks were authorized to vote, while those who participated in or promoted the late slaveholders' Rebellion were not; and, of course, the radicals carried everything by enormous majorities. Kentucky followed on Monday, but with the conditions reversed—her Rebels being enfranchised, but not her blacks—and, of course, the field was swept by the transparent cheat which misnames itself Democracy. According to despatches received up to the hour of going to press, the majority will range from 45,000 to 60,000. The election in either State, if not exactly a farce, was what is called "a set thing;" every one knew beforehand just how it would result, and the voting and counting were rather heavy formalities.

Governor Brownlow—if we rightly apprehend his Knoxville speech of Saturday night—will forthwith propose and urge the enfranchisement of every Tennesseean now disfranchised for Rebellion. We have not been accustomed to think highly of the Governor's statesmanship. We have held him deficient in temper and discretion. His forthcoming message, if its drift be truly foreshadowed by his last Knoxville speech, will prove that our past estimate has done him injustice. Should he frankly take and hold the ground above indicated, he will prove himself not only a wise man but a great one. We trust there is no mistake as to his purpose.

Would that the misnamed conservatives of Kentucky would evince equal sagacity! Enfranchising the blacks of their State could hardly endanger their ascendancy—nay, were they but wise enough to establish impartial suffrage, it would probably confirm that ascendancy. If they wait till black enfranchisement be somehow carried over their heads, they will, of course, find all the blacks arrayed against them, and with good reason; but let them imitate the wisdom of Brownlow, and concede gracefully while they yet may, and the result can hardly fail to be different. And so of Maryland and Delaware on the one hand: so of Missouri on the other. The conservatives in the two former States, the radicals in the latter, may for a time hold power by perpetuating the disfranchisement of a large portion of their adversaries; but this is a slippery hold—a precarious reliance. It is their true policy—not to urge considerations which far transcend all policy—to be wise while it is called to-day.

—Mr. Sumner has now a bill before the Senate proposing the enfranchisement of the blacks throughout the States where they are still subjects only, not practically citizens. The object is emphatically good; we trust that the means will be found fit, and the power invoked relevant and adequate. But why should not the mover so widen the scope of his proposition as to provide for a *general* enfranchisement of our countrymen North and South, who are now subject to a rule wherein "the consent of the governed" is, so far as they are concerned, ignored? Why should not Mr. Sumner—so long and so honorably identified with the championship of black emancipation, and whose plea for universal suffrage is the broadest and most sweeping ever yet made in Congress or Parliament—honor himself yet more by pleading the right of all Americans to a voice in the Government which they are all required to support and obey?

That men who *are* Rebels have no right to control the Government they were seeking by force to overthrow, is a self-evident truth. It is by no means so clear that it is even wise to perpetuate the disfranchisement of large classes because they *were* Rebels years ago. The Tories of our Revolution became, not long after its triumphant close, fellow-members of the body politic with those who had discomfited them in deadly war; so of Shays' insurrectionists in Massachusetts and the whisky rebels in Pennsylvania. May we not reasonably hope that the whole American people, with at most few and definite exceptions, will be enabled to take part in the choice of our next President and Congress? Is not the enfranchisement of all our countrymen who need it the dictate of national safety as well as national peace?

State of the Political Chess-Board—The Presidency.

From the World.

The Tennessee election convinces the Republicans that they will carry the elections in all the reconstructed States. They will therefore drive on their work at high-pressure speed, and have the States all back in season to take part in the Presidential election. They feel assured that the negro vote will not be divided, and that it will marshal itself, in every State, in compact array as a wing of the Republican party. The registration shows such a negro preponderance that the Republicans are probably not too sanguine in expecting to control the new Governments.

The importance of this probability does not so much lie in the expected accession to the Republican vote, as in its bearing on the selection of the Presidential candidate. The jubilant exultation of the radical organs rests upon the expectation that they will now easily head off General Grant, whom the conservative Republicans wish to nominate. The negro portion of the party will be out-and-out radicals. All the Southern delegates in the Republican National Convention will be of that stamp. The Southern delegations and the New England delegations will form a powerful and compact nucleus, which will easily gather strength enough from other States to make a majority of the Convention. According to present appearances, therefore, General Grant has no chance for the Presidency, except as the candidate of the Democrats and conservative Republicans. With the Southern States excluded or doubtful, the radicals might have been persuaded to assent to the nomination of Grant. But they feel so braced and strengthened by the Tennessee election that they will now accept no candidate but a pronounced radical who has always been identified with their party.

In view of this vigorous revival of radical hopes, we trust President Johnson will forego his purpose of removing General Sheridan. His removal would tend to make him the radical candidate, and the personal relations of Grant and Sheridan are such that Grant might be reluctant to run against him. If the radicals are not precipitated, by a false move of the President, into nominating Sheridan, they will probably take a civilian, most likely Chief Justice Chase. All the military prestige, and, by consequence, most of the soldiers' votes, will in that case be on the side of the conservatives running General Grant. The success of the radicals in Tennessee, and the expectations they found on it, are favorable to the conservative cause, as leading to the nomination of Chase, or some man like him, by the radicals. Considering the posture into which things have passed, it is better that the radicals should, for the present, have their way in the South, without further ineffectual attempts at obstruction.

Petroleum.

From the World.

A prominent "authority on oil" furnishes the public, through the Pittsburg (Pa.) *Commercial*, with some interesting but intricate statistics, designed to show that the price of petroleum, which declined in June to nineteen cents per gallon, is destined to increase steadily hereafter in consequence of a growing home and foreign demand, and a decreasing production. The statistics presented in support of this assertion may be reduced to the following table:—

Stock of refined petroleum on hand here and abroad, January 1, bbls.	1,200,000	
Estimated production during the year 1867, averaging 8500 bbls. per day, bbls.	1,800,000	
Total stock for the year, bbls.		3,000,000
Estimated consumption in the United States for the year, bbls.	1,000,000	
Estimated demand from Europe for the year, bbls.	1,700,000	
Total estimated consumption for the year 1867		2,700,000
Estimated stock, Jan. 1, 1868, bbls.		300,000

These are remarkable figures. At this rate all the petroleum in the country and in Europe would be quite used up at the end of April next; and as the statement is made that the demand for this oil abroad is to be partially owing to the stoppage of the shaft oil refineries in England and the failure of this year's rapeseed crop in France; and as the whales are getting to be terribly shy in all seas, and as gas is expensive and tallow candles vulgar—one is called upon to presume that half a worldful of people will be obliged to go to bed at dusk after the first of June, 1868, for very lack of light to read their evening newspapers by. Star-gazing and blind-man's buff would surely be the only practicable after-supper recreations for benighted cottagers and denizens of interior towns.

There is no danger, however, of such nonsense becoming truth. The production of petroleum in this country at the present time is of course very much below the production two years ago. The demand in this country since the opening of trade with the South, and in Europe since the article has come to be generally introduced and known, is doubtless constantly accelerated, and will be, during the approaching autumn, a heavy and perhaps a temporarily unequal drain upon the current supply. Prices, which have recently advanced, may go still higher. But the instant an undue strain upon the market is felt, plenty of capitalists and others who have been driven from the oil regions during the past year by a decline in the value of oil that made the sinking and working of wells a losing business, will be ready to resume their connection with this great interest. Although the over-worked wells in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia cannot be expected to yield as enormously as before, there are still many pumping wells that can be made to yield a very considerable average. Other regions are being and to be explored. We are confidently assured by a correspondent that there are at this time near Petrolia, C. W., as large producing oil wells as were ever known in Pennsylvania; that about twenty-five wells are in operation, yielding from one hundred to five hundred barrels daily; that there has not been a single failure; that nearly fifty more wells are going down. The California oil discoveries are not forgotten. Half the encouragement to production that is suggested by the figures we have reproduced, would be apt to stimulate capitalists to make the decisive tests of those discoveries which have been heretofore neglected. The simple difference between the old and the new petroleum excitement will be, that whereas a great many men in the United States will yet engage in the oil business, and the market everywhere will be stocked as usual, the market is not likely to be so overstocked as before, for the reason that both first purchasers and their victims have learned to "fight shy."

The Next Presidency.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

There is one solution to all our political problems—the Presidency. That answers everything. It explains the anomaly of a Congress almost unanimously convinced that Andrew Johnson deserves impeachment, yet refusing to impeach him. It explains Henry Wilson's tour through the South, and Mr. Seward's purchase of the Russian icebergs. It explains the unrelenting hatred of Edwin M. Stanton by the Democrats, and their obstinate resolution to drive him from the Cabinet. The denial of Benjamin F. Butler's superb ability and his services to the country, and the savage abuse heaped upon him, result from the knowledge of his popularity as a Presidential candidate. That the Copperhead papers, formerly Grant's worst enemies, are now his most obsequious flatterers; that a brigade of Jenkinses follow him by night and day and publish his most insignificant movements; that all the financial misfortunes and successes of the country are equally attributed to Chase; that the President at once profoundly desires, and as profoundly fears, to remove Sheridan—these are mysteries of which the next Presidency is the true and sufficient solution. It is very well to talk of Presidential nominations as premature; but they are, nevertheless, made. The reconstruction question is settled; the principles have been permanently fixed, and the difficulty of their execution is no longer a national question. Nor is there any doubt that the Republican party will sweep North and South. Tennessee has decided that, by her glorious majority of thirty thousand for Brownlow, and in almost every Rebel State the registration returns show that the black vote will be far in excess of the white. The choice of the next President is narrowed down to a few leading Republicans, of whom Grant, Butler, Stanton, and Chase have thus far been the more prominent.

Two nominations have just been made which have unusual significance. The first is that of Grant, by the Union Conservative Committee of this city, a body of politicians who seceded from the Republican party last fall, *and have since borne to the Democracy the exact relation which the pilot-fish bears to the shark.* The choice of Grant by this obscure committee is intrinsically of little importance, except as it is a recognition of his popularity by the office-seekers, who are notoriously good barometers. Hunger sharpens all the senses. But the indorsement of the nomination of Grant by the Democratic papers has meaning; they have ravenously taken the hint. The *Eastern Argus*, of Bangor, Maine, declares that the conservative Republicans evidently look "to the election of a man eminently prudent, of great firmness, devoted patriotism, and broad, liberal, statesmanlike views, as the only means of rescuing the Government from the hands of the revolutionists now in power, and restoring the Union under the Constitution. There are a great many of the same opinion, and who believe that General Grant is the man for the emergency. We are of this number." Grant's inveterate silence, rarely broken, has unquestionably inspired the Democrats with the hope that he is not without sympathy with their policy—a hope which Mr. Johnson has encouraged by claiming Grant as a partisan of his administration; they are the more anxious to obtain Grant as their candidate, because they are well aware that no Democrat has the ghost of a chance. Pendleton is vaguely mentioned, in an insincere way, but Sunset Cox confidentially informs his friends that to nominate him would be to retire from the contest. The chances of Seymour would be little better than those of Jack Rogers, of New Jersey; and as for George B. McClellan, nobody mentions his name. Nobody knows where he is; he has absolutely disappeared, and his friends think of advertising in the *Herald*, "If G. B. M., who was last seen on board of a Cunard steamer, waving an eternal farewell to an ungrateful country, will return to his afflicted friends, all will be forgotten and forgiven, and no questions asked." In this utter dearth of candidates, the Democracy have addressed themselves to the capture of Grant—like the devil-fish of Victor Hugo, which lies in wait to strangle and devour.

But the second Presidential nomination lately made has far more importance. When a leading Republican paper, such as the *Tribune*, virtually declares that General Sheridan is its candidate for the Presidency, that indicates a deep satisfaction with the reticence of Grant on the part of many of the radicals. It proves they are alarmed by the support he has received from the Democracy, although he has not said one word to show that he would accept such support. Yet it would be unjust both to Sheridan and his friends to interpret his nomination as merely an aggressive movement against his old commander; it means that his bold and straightforward policy in Louisiana has won for him the confidence of the whole Republican party, and that those who urge him for the Presidency do so, in great measure, upon independent grounds, irrespective of their perfect willingness to accept Butler, or Grant, or Stanton, if either of these gentlemen should be the choice of the party. There is no question but that many Republicans have been looking to Sheridan as a possible candidate ever since the New Orleans massacre of July, 1866, and the action of the *Tribune* is the most significant of recent political events. It would become even more important should the President execute his threat to remove Sheridan from the command of the Fifth Military District, for that would arouse the indignation of every loyal man. The censure of the President would be justly interpreted as the highest compliment to the integrity and ability of Sheridan's patriotic course. What that course has been we may briefly examine. After Sheridan's brilliant ides around Richmond, a series of cavalry perations which effectually broke up all raiload communication with the Confederate apital, and insured the capture of Lee and his whole army, he was assigned, in May, 1865, to general command west of the Mississippi and south of the Arkansas rivers. This appointment intrusted him with the control of Louisiana and Texas, and from the first Sheridan's policy was to build up a loyal party in the Southwest, and to trample out the unextinguished fires of treason which, in 1866, Mr. Johnson had carefully fanned into aflame. It was comparatively easy work to rule Louisiana till July of that year, when he found it actually necessary to prohibit the organization of Confederate batteries and brigades. But they were organized, and played their part in the riots of July 30. We all know that terrible story, but it was not till months afterward that the part Sheridan had taken was made fully known to the American people. Then the publication of his official correspondence with the President, the Secretary of War, and General Grant disclosed the suppression and mutilation of his despatches to suit the policy of a corrupt Administration, and the bitter opposition he had met with from Andrew Johnson. Never was a man more systematically tempted. Immediately after the massacre the President addressed him a series of leading questions, which were in effect:—"Was not this riot caused by the radicals? Are not Herron, Monroe, and Abell blameless?" Sheridan answered with an emphatic—No! He told the President precisely what the President did not want to be told—the truth. Three days after the affair he sent this word to Grant:—"It was no riot. It was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not exceeded in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity. Furthermore, I believe it was premeditated." The investigation of the causes of the massacre by a Military Commission, and by the Congressional Committee, conclusively proved all that Sheridan declared; and in March, 1867, he carried out his convictions by removing Monroe, Herron, and Abell from office, and putting loyal men in their stead. In Texas the condition of affairs was even worse than in Louisiana. Massacre was chronic there, and so treasonable had the State become that in April General Griffin was compelled to forbid all elections by civil authority. Freedmen were shot down at the very doors of the civil courts, whose judges refused to punish the murderers. Union men were killed with impunity. Sheridan undertook to change all this, and the President's reply was the threat of his removal. But that gallant soldier never wavered in his impartial course. In June he removed Governor Wells, a corrupt radical, precisely as he had removed unrepentant Rebels. In the meanwhile he was pushing on registration, and working for the reorganization of his department upon a permanently loyal basis. But he fought his way step by step. The President was against him; the Cabinet, Stanton excepted, was against him. All that he did was done in the very teeth of the Administration, and his success must be estimated by the strength of the opposition. Had Sheridan been decently sustained, there would never have been a July massacre; loyal men would long ago have filled all the offices, and we should not have waited till the other day to see Throckmorton, of Texas, removed from the office which he had occupied solely in the interest of the Rebels.

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[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

WINDOW GARDENING.

An Essay by Robert Scott, Esq., Read Before the Horticultural Society, Last Evening.

Last evening a goodly number of persons assembled in the Horticultural Hall, the occasion being the reading of an essay, by Robert Scott, Esq., a gentleman of large experience in the cultivation of flowers, and a resident of this city. Most of the essays read before the Society heretofore have been by gentlemen non-residents of the city, and the one delivered by Mr. Scott, which will speak for itself, obviously shows that our florists are as capable of writing essays as well as the gentlemen from abroad. Our readers should profit by the advice given in the essay, if they desire to succeed in the cultivation of flowers. Mr. Scott, upon being introduced, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—There are perhaps few subjects connected with gardening better deserving our attention than the one under consideration this evening, when we consider the almost universal love for flowers and the desire to have them, however adverse the circumstances attending their management. There are, perhaps, but few houses in Philadelphia which have not their pot plants in every variety of style and position; some in fancy vases and flower-pots, others in broken pitchers and teapots; some succeeding, but the most part failing in their cultivation. To force and encourage this and to lend a helping hand in diffusing knowledge on this subject has always seemed to me to deserve more attention than it has hitherto received.

There is, perhaps, nothing in nature which tends more to elevate man and bring into play the better feelings of his nature than the love and cultivation of flowers. Every seed that effulges, every leaf that expands, every shoot that developes its leaves, every flower that bursts into bloom, awakens interest and leads from nature up to nature's God. Who ever saw the cottage window, with its well-filled and thriving collection of plants, that thought its inmates were either lazy or slovenly in their habits? It was the remark of the late B. A. Fahnestock that whenever he saw carefully cultivated plants in the window he put down that housekeeper for an industrious, clean, and frugal woman, and that he had never known one who was really fond of flowers to be bad or dissipated in her habits.

In treating this subject I shall endeavor to be brief and to the point. I shall try to answer a few queries, asked me perhaps a hundred times in a year. The first generally is, "How often shall I water them?" "What kind of soil should I put them in?" and "What temperature is best to benefit and keep them in a thriving state?"

First, in watering, there are, perhaps, more blunders made than in any other part of their treatment, most taking it for granted they should receive water every day, besides having the saucer or the pot set in a cup filled with water. The consequence is, in a week or two the soil becomes sour, the roots perish, the plant becomes sickly, and finally dies off. In watering, no general rule can be laid down as to how often plants should be watered. Some will want it every day; others not for two or three days. Some whose drainage is bad, and others, may not want it more than once a week.

The temperature of the room has also much to do with the watering. If hot and dry, some manure should be thrown over it once a day, but never water a plant that is not dry. To know this you can easily tell by the soil. If dry, water it thoroughly, so that the soil will get wet to the bottom. If in a saucer empty the water out every time you water it, as none but water plants stand in it without injury.

In watering hanging baskets or vases it is better to take them down and water them well over with the watering-pot; but if very dry dip them in a bucket until thoroughly wet through. Let them drip before hanging up. It is well also to water them over head once a week to clean off any dust that may get on the leaves. In watering use pure hydrant water. In winter it is better, to take the chill off, to add a little hot water, making the temperature about 75 or 80 degrees.

Some plants are benefited by guano and other liquid manures in a liquid state; but it requires considerable experience in applying them. Geraniums, heliotropes, mignonette, and other soft-wooded plants may receive once a week a watering steeped in either cow or horse manure two or three times before applying it. Use it clear, as any sediment would make the pots unsightly.

In providing soil when there are only a few pots, it is better to get what is wanted from the nearest florists to suit the kind of plants then repotting. But when there is a number, it will be better to have a supply always on hand. I find, from every-day experience, that great mistakes are made in the selection of soil. The first generally made is by taking rich, black dirt from the lots; that, mixed with street cleanings, is the principal soil used in the city for window-pot plants. Now, what is taken for "rich black dirt" is exhausted soil carted out from some of our city gardens to be replaced with fresh soil from the commons, which, mixed with street cleanings, would make it worthless for growing anything successfully.

The nature of plants and the food they require are as various as that of animals; but all pot-plants, whatever their nature, require fresh soil. To have this always at hand, have two wheelbarrow loads of good loam, one barrow load of good cow or horse manure, one of sand, and a half barrow load of peat. This will be sufficient for a mixture. You must keep them separate, in a dry place, and mix them when wanted. Three parts of loam, one part of manure, and one of sand will suit for all soft wood-plants, such as fuscusias, cinerarias calceolarias, barnardias, mignonette, heliotrope, lantanas, verbenas, etc. For azalias use all peat. For camelias and acacias use one half loam and one half peat. For daphnes, four parts loam, one of sand, and one of manure. For hanging baskets, ferns, lycpodiums, etc., three parts peat and one part loam. For lobelias, ivies, vincas, saxifraga, etc., the soil for soft wooded plants will suit.

When a plant wants repotting turn it carefully out of the pot, and see the kind of soil it has been growing in. If lately from the nursery you will form a pretty correct idea what kind of soil it will want. In repotting have the pots perfectly clean, and a few pieces of broken pots or charcoal in the bottom to secure a good drainage; one size larger pot as a rule is sufficient for the shift. If the branches are in a leafy condition, all that will be required will be to take away the old drainage and repot. Be careful that the soil is pressed down all around it. To secure this a thin piece of wood is used.

Sometimes, in repotting, it is better to overhaul any plants that look sickly. If the cause is found to be insufficient drainage or the soil exhausted, it is better to reduce the ball, being careful to save any roots that are fresh, and put the plant back again into the same sized pot. Always water well after repotting, to settle the soil about the roots. In arranging them for growing in the window, endeavor as much as possible to have them near the glass, especially soft-wooded plants. A circular stand about four feet high, having three shelves, is frequently used, and does very well. A shelf resting on the sill of the window, supported by brackets, is perhaps the best place where only a few are growing, while hanging baskets, vases, or shelves suspended from the top of the window may be had without interfering with the plants on the shelves.

I see some windows through the city literally filled with plants the whole year round—either in baskets, with their drooping vines, or plants standing on the shelves, and I have often been surprised to see in what life and vigor those who attended to them were able to keep them. A bulk window is also a good place. I have seen several of these where they were supported from harm by two sash doors to open and shut at pleasure. The bottom of the window covered with zinc, the edges turned up to gather all the drops, and keep up animation, a little sand placed on this, and the pots set in it. The vines running up the sides and baskets suspended from the tops.

Another method of window gardening, carried on more in London than in Philadelphia, is to have boxes resting on the sill and brackets outside—the box generally ten inches across the top and nine inches deep. That is filled with good soil, and mignonette, sweet alyssum, lobelia, pertunia, heliotrope, and germanias planted in it will flower and make a fine display the whole summer. Others have these boxes filled with flowering plants in pots, and are removed as the plants get out of bloom, and supply others to keep up a succession of flowers the whole summer.

For camelias, daphnes, azalias, oranges, and oleanders, another method has been tried successfully. Where there is a spare room, have a large shallow box fixed near the window, making it perfectly tight, by cement, to prevent any water getting in through the flower-box, then fill it with tan and plant the pots in it. You can let them remain there through the winter. They will need but very little water, and no heat but what may come from the adjoining rooms. I have known camelias to grow very successfully in this way, producing an abundance of flowers during the winter, and supplying the parlor window with flowering plants.

In selecting a list of plants for the window I will first mention a few, which nearly all can cultivate with a little attention:—Acacia, armata linearis and pubescens, aloe-variegata and olique and azalias, in all their varieties. Cactus, epiphyllum, truncatum, violaceum, speciosa, and akermania, begonia-rex, and others of that class. Serous, speciossima, scotti, and flagelliformis. Calla-Ethiopica, cuphea, platycentia. Geraniums, rose, nutmeg, and all the zonale class, now so popular and varied in their colors. Hydrangia, hortensias, mignonettes, primula, simensus, red and white myrtus, communus, latifolia, and variegated nerium, oleander, double, pink, and white.

For Baskets—Fiscus, reptans, Kenilworth, Boston, English, and Irish ivies and ferns, most of the varieties; lychamachia, nummerifolia, sycopodiums denticulata, coeseum, saxifraga, sarmentosa, sedum verngata, sibaldie etolonifera, tradies-cantia, discolor zebrina, vinca, elegantissima major, verbena, imperatrice, Elizabeth, and lobelias. All of the above are easy of cultivation. Beginners should select from this list.

The following are very pretty and suitable for the window, but they require a little more knowledge and experience in their cultivation:—Ardesia, crenulata almanda, nerifolia, bouvardia leintha, senerarias, calceolana rugosa, donocomiel, meteor camillas, aibaphieno, candidissima, Sarah Frost, Henry Lefavre, Mrs. Cope, saco, Lady Hume's blush, miniata, and Dunlap's embraicata. More might be added to this list of camilias, but these are the best. Monthly coronations, Diffenbachia, pictadracena, ferra brazeliensis cinerarias, dalobnes, odorata, rubera, euphorbia, jacqieimnora, poinsetta-pulcherumia, fuchsias (nearly all the varieties), heliotropes, catalonia, jessimines, lantanes, metrosedros, ficrabimda, justicea spaciosa, carneaplumbago, caperses, ruselta juncea vincas, alba and rosea, roses (especially the tea Bengal and Bordon classes), additional for baskets, achemenus, grand flora, picta, patans, sissus, discolor, manetta, cocemia, torenia Asiatica. I might add many others to this list, but those selected are the best.

AN ATTACK ON A TAVERN—A MAN SHOT.—Yesterday afternoon a large number of men, among whom were several boatmen, entered the hotel kept by Mr. Petchel, opposite Manayunk locks, and after partaking freely of liquor left the premises. Soon after they returned, and made an attack on the house, using stones and other missiles. A great excitement was created, and a large crowd collected in front and around the premises, during which Mr. Petchel proceeded into the upper part of the building, and, procuring a rifle loaded with buckshot, made his appearance at the second-story window. The crowd then became much excited, and some of the boatmen used threatening language, and renewed their attack on the premises with greater fury. Mr. Petchel then pointed his gun from the window and fired into the crowd, the shot taking effect in the left side, breast, and shoulder of Charles Karrn. The wounded man was immediately taken in charge by some of the persons present at the time of the firing, and after surgicial aid had been procured, was placed in a vehicle and conveyed to the hospital. Mr. Petchel was then taken into custody, and after a hearing before Alderman Gibson, was held to await the injuries of Karrn. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of some of the men engaged in the attack on the house. At a late hour last night the injured man was considered to be in a very critical condition, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF MESSRS. BARNES AND MCMULLIN FOR ALLEGED MISCONDUCT DURING A FREMEN'S RIOT.—The committee of Common Council appointed to take testimony in the case of Alderman McMullin and Councilman Barnes held a final hearing yesterday afternoon. The following testimony was elicited:—

Officer Samuel R. Smith sworn—I was at Sixth and South streets on the morning of July 16. I heard a pistol shot; two other officers and myself went on the other side of the street, and heard a rattle sprung; at Sixth and Shippen streets heard another shot; when we got close to the Hope Engine house there was a regular volley; bricks were thrown so rapidly that we hid ourselves; did not see Alderman McMullin there; did see McCluskey, Gallagher, and Frank McDevitt; these were all I knew; they were in the crowd, all of which were well armed; it was dangerous for a citizen to pass that way; after the row I spoke to McDevitt, and requested him to take the crowd away; we did not make any arrests, as there were but few officers present, and we were fearful of our lives; never saw a worse riot than this; saw several with pistols in their hands, but didn't know them.

Officer Joseph W. Tyler sworn—Was at Sixth and Lombard streets on the 16th of July, when I heard a shot; I started to run down the street, and heard another shot; then a rattle was sprung; Officers Smith and Leadbeater came after me; when we got close to the engine house we saw a party firing at the house; bricks were also being thrown; we got out of the way; after it was over, some one said, "There's Mully," pointing to a man across the street; not knowing Alderman McMullin, I could not recognize him; the row lasted ten or fifteen minutes; it would have been dangerous for us to have attempted to make an arrest; saw a man there who was called Barnes; have heard that McMullin was there; did not see anybody in the light whom I knew; judge there were fifty men engaged outside of the house.

Thomas J. Dagney sworn—On the 16th ult. was standing at Sixth and South, when fire was called; it was at Seventh and South streets; a man named Evans, a member of the Moyamensing Hose, was holding a plug; he refused to let the members of the Hope Engine make an attachment; I saw the assistant engineer about it, and he would do nothing towards the matter; several members of the Moyamensing had hold of the engine, pulling it backward and forward, to prevent us from making the attachment; saw McMullin have hold of one of our members, named McAnanny; Frank McDevitt is an assessor of the Third Ward, and secretary of the Moyamensing.

Mr. Littleton stated that he had addressed a letter to Mr. Lynd, the City Solicitor, who is absent from the city, asking his opinion relative to the power of Councils in impeaching Alderman McMullin and Councilman Barnes.

In his reply, Mr. Lynd states that he has given the subject involved much thought, and, though his absence from the city has precluded a consultation of authorities, he has reached the following conclusions:—

"That an alderman of the city of Philadelphia is a civil officer under the Commonwealth.

"That the sole power of impeaching all such officers is vested by the Constitution exclusively with the House of Representatives.

"I am," he says, "strongly inclined to believe (though I don't give it as a final conviction) that a breach of the pence by an alderman is a violation of his *official* duty, and renders him liable to impeachment. As to Councilman Barnes, I am satisfied that in breaking the peace he violated no *official* demeanor in office. The Consolidation act, however, specifies a ground for impeachment, 'misdemeanor in office and *other sufficient* causes;' hence it is possible that he may be liable to impeachment for a breach of the peace as one of the other sufficient causes therein.

"After much reflection, however, upon the origin and nature of impeachment, and a close examination of the language of our State Constitution thereto, I am very much inclined to believe that the proceeding is applicable to State officers only, and enforcible exclusively by the Legislature."

Mr. Lynd concludes by stating that on his return to the city he will revise these conclusions and give a full decision.

Mr. Palmer moved that the Chairman report to Common Council that the Committee are of the opinion that there is testimony sufficient to warrant the impeachment of Alderman McMullin and Councilman Barnes, but having received an opinion from the City Solicitor adverse to the power of Councils to impeach these gentlemen, they respectfully submit the whole matter for its action.

This resolution was agreed to, and the Committee adjourned.

SOLD BY THE SHERIFF.—On Monday evening, the following described properties were sold by Sheriff Howell, for the prices named:—

Rough-cast two-story brick house and lot, north side of Chesnut street, west of Thirty-seventh; 100 feet front, 100 feet deep. Ground rent, $300, $8000.

Two-story brick house and lot, east side of Tenth street, 220 feet south of South street, 40 feet front, 120 feet deep, $1100.

Two-story brick house and lot, south side of Catharine street, 121 feet 8 inches east of Sixteenth street, 16 feet front, 57 feet 6 inches deep. Mortgage, $1650, $750.

Lot west side Lancaster turnpike, 33 feet 4 inches east of land of Rachel Swayne, 33 feet 4 inches front, 100 feet deep, $500.

1. Two and a-half story house and lot, northwest side of Colton street, 56 feet 7 inches from Cresson street, Manayunk, 15 feet 7½ inches front, 74 feet 6 inches deep, to a ten feet alley, $1750.

2. Two-story house and lot, adjoining No. 1, 15 feet front, 74 feet 6 inches deep, to a 10 feet alley, $1100.

3. Two and a half story house, adjoining No. 2, 16 feet front, 74 feet 6 inches deep, to a 10 feet alley, $1350.

1. Market house and lot of ground, S. E. corner Seventeenth and Poplar streets, 57 feet front, 96 feet deep, 80 feet on rear, $22,500.

2. Three-story brick house, back building and lot, south side of Poplar street, 57 feet east of Seventeenth street, 23 feet front, 80 feet deep, $1900.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Frankford road, 58 feet south of Orleans street, 16 feet front, 85 feet deep, to a 5 feet alley; ground rent, $50, $625.

House and lot, east side of Third street, 200 feet 2 inches north of Race street, 17 feet by 125 feet, $6200.

Three-story store and dwelling and lot, east side of Second street, 142 feet 8 inches north of Norris street, 18 feet front, 109 feet deep to Palethorp street, $3200.

Brick house and lot, east side of Fifth street, 332 feet 6 inches south of Morris street, 16 feet front, 64 feet 9 inches deep, $2200.

Three-story house and lot, north side of Girard avenue, 584 feet 8 inches west of Nineteenth street, 16 feet front, 58 feet 4½ inches deep, $2250.

Tenements and lot, north side of Carlton street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, 25 feet front, 60 feet deep, $2270.

Lot and building, north side of Wood street, 84 feet east of Twenty-third street, thence north 54 feet, west 84 feet to Twenty-third street, $2500.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5°02	MOON RISES	11°44
SUN SETS	7°09	HIGH WATER	7°22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Cella	London	New York	July 20
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 3
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Aug. 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 10
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Aug. 10
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 8
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Aug. 8
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Aug.
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 10
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Aug. 13
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Aug. 15
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Annie, Hoepner, Montevideo, via St. Marys, Ga., J. E. Bazley & Co.

Barque Oriental, Dunham, Miramichi, P. Wright & Sons.

Barque Thomas Whitney, Westerdyke, Barbados, H. L. Gill.

Brig B. Carver, Myers, Portland, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Sch'r H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Sch'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 3d inst., 20 miles S. of Chincoteague, fell in with schr Othello, of Portsmouth, from Boston for Galveston, with a general cargo, disabled; took her in tow, and brought her to this port.

Schr Othello, Eldridge, from Boston June 29 for Galveston. 2d inst., 4 A. M., lat. 36 10, lon. 75 30, encountered a violent hurricane from S.SE. to N.NE., heavy sea running, carried away jibboom, foretopmast came down, and went through foresail and staysail, loosing them; she then shipped a sea, carrying away mainsail and gaff, and at 3 P. M. the gale abating, set storm sail and bore up. Arrived last evening to repair damages.

Schr Palma, Brewster, from New York, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Pauguasett, Waples, from New Haven.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ships A. E. Campbell, Wilbur; Florence, Rathbun; and L. B. Gilchrist, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 24th ult.

Ship Mary Whitridge, Cutter, hence, at Shanghae 28th May.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, hence, at Charleston 4th inst.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig American Union, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Salem 3d inst.

Schr Specie, hence, at Norfolk 4th inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, which sailed from New Bedford 2d inst. for Marion, to load for Philadelphia, returned next day on account of the weather.

Schr Comet, Dow, from Lanesville for Philadelphia, at Salem 3d inst.

Schr Nellie Potter, Somers, hence, at Danvers 1st instant.

Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer; A. S. Brown, Fisk; C. W. Elwell, Giles; E. R. Graham, Smith; Thos. Clyde, Scull; Transit, Rackett; and W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 3d inst.

Schr America, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

Schr Lucy Church, Adams, hence, at Nantucket 27th ultimo.

Schr J. Burdsall, Hazleton, hence, at Providence 4th instant.

Schrs Boston, Smith, and J. Compton, Childs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 2d inst.

Schr T. A. Ward, Clifford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 2d inst.

Schr A. D. Somers, Somers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst.

Schr M. Hunter, Orr, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 3d inst.

Schr Wm. L. Springs, Steelman, from Galveston for New York, having completed repairs, was to sail from Key West soon after the 23d ult.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Weaver, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schrs L. Audenried, Crawford, and M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 4th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WRECK OFF WALNEY ISLAND, MORECAMBE BAY.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 20 fathoms W. S.W. of a vessel sunk off Walney Island, Morecambe Bay.

The buoy lies in 4½ fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings, viz.:—

Walney Lighthouse, E. by S. ¼ S.

The Foot of Black Combe, N. by E.

Hilsford buoy, S.E. by S. ¼ S.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.

Trinity House, London, July 22, 1867.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS OR PAIN DESTROYER.

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troubles one and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1·00
Quarts in bottle.....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 up $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. GALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 1uths 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as

SMITH'S ISLAND, on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL'A

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

(One Door below Chesnut).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

The following rates are allowed:—

On $25.....TWO PER CENT.
On $100.....THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards.....FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,

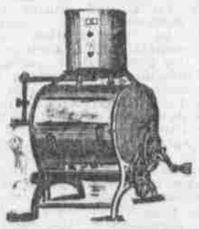
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 31uth3m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette.

1 1y GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 24

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING.
BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES,

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,

6 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,

6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,

Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

3 23 Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generall made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

NO. 141 DOCK STREET.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 1y

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 2 PHILADELPHIA.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9¼ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,500 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Guage.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867.

The Folly of the Democratic Policy.

EPHRAIM being joined to his idols was never better exemplified than by the adoption by the Democratic State Convention of a resolution in their platform declaring the unalterable opposition of the party to the extension of suffrage to the colored population. The spectacle thus afforded by the Democrats of the country is at once amazing and curious. No longer does the spirit of unity influence all sections of that political ring. No longer can the Democracy boast of the discipline which rendered it impervious to all assaults in the days of Jackson. There is to-day as much difference between the wings of that organization as there was between it and the Republicans in 1856. Many different views are expressed. In the South the entire party has declared in favor of negro suffrage. Wade Hampton and all his coadjutors have gone on their political pilgrimages, and declared themselves the undoubted friends of universal suffrage. By this means a number of the black votes were secured, as there can be little doubt but that quite a fair proportion of that class favored Etheridge, in Tennessee, with their suffrages—so that the Southern wing of the Democracy is decidedly in favor of what the Northern wing is as decidedly opposed to. By the declaration of the Democracy of Pennsylvania the party is virtually split in two—one-half favoring and the other opposing one of the great and foregone conclusions of the day.

When we remember of what vital importance it is for a party about entering on a great Presidential contest to have a record so clear and unblemished that it will bear the closest scrutiny, we can imagine the fearful disadvantage under which our opponents will labor when they have to face a division in their own ranks made within a twelvemonth of the battle. We can imagine the desperation to which the elegant gentlemen of the South are reduced when they find all their well-conceived efforts, all their sacrifices of principle and prejudice, to have been in vain, and their best efforts to have been blighted through the stupidity, or, rather, the perverseness, of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

Nothing could show more clearly to the people the utter unfitness of the Democracy to rule the country than the action of that party on the issue of suffrage. Throughout all the Southern States the question had been settled. Whether rightly or wrongly, the issue was one of the past. The ballot had been placed in the hands of the negro, and it would have taken a revolution greater than that of 1688 or 1776 to roll back the tide, and deprive him of his newly acquired right. Yet, in the face of facts, the opposition, in order to cater to the ignorant prejudice of a few foreigners, and to preserve a show of consistency, even at the expense of common sense, declare in opposition to the privilege which must in future be exercised by four millions of men. What greater proof can we have of the unfitness of such an organization to control the destinies of a great nation, which is taking great strides in progress, and developing new life day by day? Could such men hope to become the leaders of the nation in her future career—a career new and unexplored, and which demands life and energy in order to secure advancement?

What with division in the South, opposition in Pennsylvania, and neutrality in New York, the unhappy Democratic party, after buffeting the waves of defeat, and sustaining a load which even supernatural power could not keep afloat, seems now about to die of an internal disorder. The firm hand of Jackson is needed at the helm in this trying hour.

"One blast upon his bugle horn were worth ten thousand men."

The place he occupied cannot be filled by Vallandigham, the Woods, or that class of fourth-rate leaders, who now aspire to be the chiefs of the Democracy. Without a recognized head, unsettled in policy, weighed down with its history, that party, once so powerful, will enter the Presidential contest with defeat staring it in the face, and meet that fate which it so richly merits.

Secretary Stanton Refuses to Resign.

SECRETARY Stanton, as was anticipated, refuses to resign. Public considerations, which he is not at liberty to disregard, impose upon him the duty of remaining at his post. In doing this Mr. Stanton but obeys the voice of the people. His presence in the Cabinet has for a long time been the only guarantee of safety which the country has possessed against the wild and revolutionary schemes of the President.

Under ordinary circumstances the request of the President to a Cabinet officer to resign would be complied with, as a matter of course. But the circumstances of this case are extraordinary. The President was elevated to power by extraordinary means. He has pursued an extraordinary course. He occupies a position of extraordinary hostility to the public will. It is proper, therefore, that the people should keep firm hold of every safeguard within their reach. The War Department is too important an agency to pass into the hands of a public enemy. Mr. Stanton deserves the thanks of every good citizen for his firmness and resolution.

The Prospect of Cretan Liberty.

WHEN Henry Clay rose in his seat in the House of Representatives, and delivered his famous speech in favor of extending our national sympathy to Greece, he struck a chord in our popular constitution which has never since ceased to vibrate. That natural sympathy for the oppressed which is so strong a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon nature, and which abounds to an excess in the American Saxon, leads our people to desire to give all the assistance possible to those who, following our own example, are seeking to make themselves free. The same spirit which actuated us then causes us to heartily endorse the resolution adopted by Congress which extended our heartfelt sympathy and best wishes to the heroic Cretans, who for eighteen months have been heroically contending against the power of the entire Turkish Empire. History furnishes few more inspiriting examples of heroic determination. For the inhabitants of a little island to dare, for the sake of civil and religious liberty, to fight a mighty empire, and to maintain a battle for over a year, and that, too, with no symptoms of yielding, is an instance worthy of remembrance. According to the latest reports, Count Bismark has invited the various European powers to join with Prussia and demand the cession of Crete to Greece. We hope the report may be true, for the Sultan having just returned from an excursion to Europe, can form an adequate estimate of the force of the intervention, and act as prudence dictates. We feel well assured that the daring effort of the Cretans will not result in their subjugation to the tyrant against whom they have fought so well.

Has Philadelphia a Talented Bar?

THE conduct of the opposition papers in the case of Judge Ludlow, and the assent given to their statements by certain members of the Philadelphia Bar, make pertinent the inquiry whether the high standing so anciently held by it has indeed departed, and the proverb of the ability of the Philadelphia lawyers become an idle and unmeaning word? Has Philadelphia no lawyer who is fitted for a Quarter Sessions Judgeship? Has she no one suited for the post now filled by Judge Ludlow? Suppose that a death should leave a vacancy on the Bench, could we not select a suitable gentleman to fill it? It seems to us a direct insult to the many accomplished gentlemen who have graced the forum of our Bar, that they should, with all their talents and learning and experience, be declared incapable of filling the post of Judge. We do not hesitate to refute such a slander. We can name offhand a dozen gentlemen, every one of whom is eminently qualified for the post—men who would fill it with ability and credit both to themselves and to the Court over which they would preside. Such being the fact, we really think it is the height of presumption for the opposition to centre in and monopolize all merit for Judge Ludlow, who, however much suited for the post, is not so far above all others as not to admit of rivalry.

IS ANYTHING TO BE DONE?—We hear, as yet, nothing of any indictment in the McMullin and Barnes case. Can it be possible that the District Attorney is going to allow this matter to be hushed up? We trust not. The people *demand* that these rioters, these men who have disgraced their official positions and disturbed the public peace shall be brought to trial. Mr. Mann' duty in the case is plain. Will he do it?

HOLT VS. JOHNSON.—A direct question of veracity is raised between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Holt. The latter asserts positively that the recommendation to mercy in the case of Mrs. Surratt *was* brought to the President's attention, and that he conversed with Holt in regard to it. We have no doubt that Mr. Holt gives the correct version of the affair.

THE SALARIES OF PREACHERS.—Mr. Amasa Walker, of Massachusetts, has taken the trouble to ascertain the salaries of one thousand preachers of various denominations, living in eighteen different States. They vary in amount from $300 to $5000 a year. The salaries paid in 1860 and 1865 were taken by him for the purpose of comparison.

Of the returns, four hundred and fifty were sufficiently definite and full to enable him to give the following results:—

Average salaries in 1860	$772 38
Average salaries in 1865	907 28
Average gratuities per year	32 77
Average advance in salaries for 1860 to 1865,	17·4 per ct.
Average advance in salaries and gratuities,	21·7 per ct.

He is led to believe that if complete statements had been made as to the salaries in 1860 and 1865 of the remaining number, the result would not have been much changed.

It will be seen from this that the profession which least of all could afford a reduction in the means of subsistence has suffered most severely.

THE ROMANCE OF EASTERN ROYALTY.—The Empress of Morocco is a native of Chaley, near Dole (Switzerland), where she was born on the 20th of November, 1820, in a poor thatched cottage. Her name was Virginia Lanternier. She went with her parents in 1834 to Algeria, and the whole family were taken prisoners by the Moroccans. Her father was killed, and her mother died a short time afterwards. The captors, dazzled by the great beauty of Virginia, spared her, and by concurrence of romantic circumstances the Emperor's son fell in love with her and made her his wife. This Empress has since sought out and brought her three sisters to the Moroccan Court, to which they are now attached.

CHEAP TEA.—An English paper says that an India telegram announces that the tea markets in China have opened at prices one-third lower than at the opening of last year. The tea merchants of London, who have been holding back their supplies in the hope of raising prices, have, it is said, received advices to realize. The stock in hand is equal to nine months' consumption. The chances of speculation for an advance are not very good.

BRIBERY AT ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—Lord Derby recently gave, in the House of Lords, the following summary of the iniquities of Lancaster, Yarmouth, Totnes, and Reigate—the four boroughs which have been disfranchised as unfit to return members to Parliament. At Totnes, £21,000 were spent by rival candidates between December, 1862, and August, 1865, principally in corrupting 421 voters; out of 364 electors who voted in 1865, exactly one-half are scheduled as having been guilty of bribery; and in the whole borough there is scarcely a single voter who could be said to have exercised his right of voting in an independent manner. In Yarmouth—a place which had already been once purified by the elimination of the freemen element—out of 1645 voters, no less than 528 are scheduled as having been guilty of bribery. In Lancaster, where there are 1465 electors, at the election of 1865 the expenses of the four candidates were £14,530, about £10 per elector, and 973 voters are scheduled as having been guilty of bribery and corrupt practices; and in Reigate, where there are 920 electors, 730 of whom voted at the election of 1865, 346 accepted bribes.

THE FRENCH MINISTER IN MEXICO.—It seems that Juarez retains the above personage, M. Dano, because he married a Mexican heiress, a lady with a silver mine, and, perhaps not liking the state of the country, sent six million francs home. Now it is against the Mexican laws to send money out of the country, and Porfirio Diaz, when he captured Mexico City, refused to acknowledge the diplomatic character of any minister accredited to Maximilian. M. Dano was therefore reduced to the status of a private individual, and, as such, is held amenable to the law. It is said that Juarez requests that he will either renounce his country and turn Mexican, or else restore the coin which he has invested in France. If he refuses, the probability is that he will be detained, and that there will be a difficulty.

A QUEER RETURN.—The London journals comment at great length upon the magnificence of the ball given in honor of the Sultan. The money to pay the bill, some ten thousand pounds, was taken from the East India fund, and correspondents to the journals above referred to, are noticing the fact that at this very time there are thousands starving in India. When the Lancashire weavers were in distress, India sent fifty-four thousand pounds to their relief. Now that the Indians are starving, England takes their money to give balls with, in honor of the monarch who, while receiving the homage of the Christian nations, is engaged in the wholesale slaughter of the Cretans. Truly, John Bull's idea of consistency must be unique.

"A SIGN OF THE TIMES."—Mr. Thurlow Weed, after a two weeks' fishing tour with Secretary Seward, thus speaks of the Democrats:—"The progress of reconstruction in the South, however tardy, has developed one significant political fact, which is, that the Rebellion has proved fatal to the Democratic party. Southern Democracy and slavery occupy a common grave. Political organizations will 'take any form but that.' The early admonition of Governor Orr on this question was even more significant than was at first supposed. Hateful as 'Black Republicanism' was to the South before the war, it is quite as comely in their eyes now as Democracy. So marked is the aversion of Southern Democrats to their former Northern allies, that the fact cannot be ignored."

MAXIMILIAN.—The works of the late Emperor will now be published with the consent of the Emperor of Austria. They will consist of seven volumes. Four of these have already been printed at Leipzic, and bear the following titles: "Aus meinem Leben," "Reiseskizzen," "Aphorismen," "Gedichte." ("Passages from my Life;" "Sketches of Travel;" "Aphorisms;" and "Poems"). The titles of the three other volumes are not given, but they probably are free from political ideas. Francis Joseph would hardly endorse the liberal views of his dead brother.

OBITUARY.

David R. Porter.

Ex-Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania, died at his residence at Harrisburg yesterday afternoon. The later years of his life were spent in retirement from political affairs, and in the management of his extensive business interests as an iron manufacturer. He had the reputation of being a man of much private worth, was a Democrat in politics, and during the last winter, notwithstanding his age—being then in his seventy-ninth year—he was offered the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia by President Johnson, but was rejected by the Senate. In his earlier years he was prominent in the public affairs of this State. He served as a member of both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was twice Governor of the State, being the first executive officer of the Commonwealth elected under the Constitution of 1838. He was inaugurated on the 11th of January, 1839, being elected over Joseph Ritner, the Whig candidate, by a majority of 5496 votes. Charges of irregularity in the election in Philadelphia county gave occasion for much feeling in the organization of the Legislature, and disgraceful proceedings at the State capital, since famous as the "Buckshot war," were the consequences. These difficulties were the occasion of a proclamation from Governor Ritner, calling out the militia to repress an outbreak, and of appeals for United States troops for the same purpose. The documents transmitted to the United States House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution asking the President to communicate to the House information respecting the call for an armed force of United States troops by the Governor of Pennsylvania, are interesting reading at this day. Among these were communications from the late General E. V. Sumner, then a captain of dragoons at Carlisle Barracks, and J. K. Paulding, the author, at that time Secretary of the Navy, the former refusing to send troops because the disturbances proceeded from political differences, the people, to a man, going in support of their leaders, and both parties disclaiming intention of violence. It was feared by the friends of Mr. Porter that his inauguration would be prevented by force, and it was alleged that Governor Ritner would hold over for another term; but in the high state of political excitement, the bitterness of which is not even yet forgotten, each party was liable to misjudge the intentions of the other. Calm and dispassionate counsels could easily have arranged the difficulties, but the criminations and recriminations of the friends of the rival Legislatures organized at Harrisburg gave occasion for one of the most remarkable episodes in our political history, that is at once a satire on our institutions and a warning against the dangers of passion and prejudice. Thaddeus Stevens was a member of the Legislature and the leader of the Whigs, and, on his motion, Charles B. Penrose, of Philadelphia, was elected Speaker of the House, but the Democrats, aided by a few members of the Whig party, organized what was called the "Hopkins branch of the Legislature," and elected William Hopkins Speaker. At length an agreement was arrived at by which both Speakers resigned; after which Mr. Hopkins was elected, and the message of the Governor, principally devoted to the late unhappy differences, was received. Mr. Stevens was called by his opponents "the oracle" and conscience-keeper of Governor Ritner, and both he and Governor Porter were the objects of much obloquy from their respective political enemies, the dominant faction in the case of Mr. Stevens even going so far as to deprive him of his seat in the Legislature and order a new election. The second inauguration of Governor Porter was not attended by any remarkable circumstances, and his administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth was wise and temperate.

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Johnson-Stanton Imbroglio.

The Causes of the Difficulty.

An Official Game of Tit-for-Tat.

Who Will Give Up First?

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.

The Case of Secretary Stanton—What the President's Organ Says.

The Johnson-Stanton imbroglio absorbs public attention here to-day. The *National Intelligencer* of this morning assails Stanton as follows:—

"When informed his resignation was requested on considerations of a nigh public character by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he should have been swift to sacrifice his own convictions of public duty to the views of the responsible head of the Government, and of the Executive to whose forbearance he owes his place. Unfortunately the Secretary is insensible to the claims of honor and of public decency. He would continue in association with those who do not desire his company, and would thwart the action of him on whose shoulders alone, by the terms of the Constitution, devolves the responsibility of the administration of public affairs."

It was expected that the President would remove Stanton to-day, or suspend him, but up to noon the latter was in his office transacting business, as calm as a summer morning. He assures his friends that his ideas of honor and public decency do not square with the *Intelligencer's*, and that he is determined to hold on till Congress meets again.

Affairs at the White House.

At the Executive Mansion all is quiet, but it is understood some movement is in preparation which will be developed in a day or two. The President and his friends are in a dilemma as to what to do with Stanton, whether to remove him summarily, as General Jackson did Secretary Duane for refusing to remove deposits from the United States Bank, or to suspend him, as provided in the Tenure of Office bill, and appoint Grant temporarily to take charge of the War Department until the Senate meets.

The *Intelligencer* quotes Senator Sherman on the debate on the Tenure of Office bill as conceding that the President can remove any member of his Cabinet, and urges Stanton's removal, because he was appointed by Lincoln, and can be removed by Johnson without violating that law. There is considerable doubt about this, however, and the President's friends advise him to suspend Stanton, as he undoubtedly has that power. But Stanton will dispute this, so it is said, and contends he has been guilty of no misconduct as contemplated by the law, and will not submit to be superseded.

The President must soon decide one way or the other, as affairs will get to a dead-lock between them. Both are the incarnation of obstinacy and stubbornness, and much curiosity is evinced to see which will back down first, as one or the other must. Stanton has played the last card, and now it is the President's turn.

The Prime Cause of the Difficulty.

The exciting cause of this difficulty is alleged to be Stanton's refusal to consent to Sheridan's removal. Certain it is, that all the talk about Sheridan's removal has been dropped since this new excitement has been sprung upon us. Other parties allege that the cause of the *emeute* is owing to Stanton allowing public documents to be used in the Surratt trial, showing that the recommendation of the Military Commission for mercy to Mrs. Surratt was known to the President when he signed her death-warrant.

The President denies this positively, and says he knew nothing of it till afterwards, but the documents already produced seem to contradict him. He thinks Stanton has assisted in placing him in an unfavorable position in this matter before the people, and is incensed beyond measure at him.

Last night the President received all the newspaper correspondents who called at the White House, and gave to all his version of the matter. Stanton's friends have also called on him in large numbers. So we are having a lively time of it.

Words of Cheer for the Secretary.

It is reported that leading Republicans all over the country are urging Stanton, by letter and telegraph, to stand firm and not resign.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Two o'clock Market Report.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 7—2 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, 73 5-16; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie Railroad, 45½; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, August 7—2 P. M.—Bacon, 44s.; Common Rosin, 7s. 6d.; Spirits Petroleum, 6¼d.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 3d.; Fine Rosin, 12s.

ANTWERP, August 7—Noon.—Petroleum market nominal.

The St. Patrick Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, August 7—2 P. M.—The steamer St. Patrick, from Quebec, arrived here to-day.

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from the Third Edition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—One of the conspirators who took the life of the President, Abraham Lincoln, on the 14th day of April, 1865, he who fired the fatal shot, in his flight from the scene of the murder was overtaken by the swift vengence of the Almighty, and died at the hands of his pursuers. Others charged as co-conspirators in this enormous crime were tried two years ago, by a military commission. Some of them were condemned to expiate their guilt upon the gallows, and others doomed to suffer imprisonment for life on the Dry Tortugas. You have been told, gentlemen, in the argument of this case, that those who were tried before that Military Commission, and hung upon its findings, were themselves the victims of a base and disgraceful conspiracy. Brave, gallant, and honest soldiers of their country have been held up before you as inhuman butchers of innocent men. It has been said in support of this denunciation that the Supreme Court of the United States has, in the case of Milligan, declared that the military court which tried Harold and others, for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, was an illegal tribunal, organized without law, without right, and without warrant in the Constitution; a mere convocation of military men, having no right to try the cause committed to them by President Johnson; and it has been said that it was concocted not to try but to condemn. In my humble judgment, the Supreme Court has made no such decision. If so, why have not the prisoners now confined upon the Dry Tortugas for complicity in the greatest crime of the age been released from their confinement? They have sympathizing friends enough to have applied any such decision in the direction of their discharge, and they could not have remained there a week after the decision had been made to the effect that they were unlawfully restrained of their liberty. If I understand the decision in Milligan's case aright, it went upon the ground that the commission which tried Milligan was not organized in obedience to the act of Congress providing for the punishment of such crimes as he was charged with committing, and the opinion of the majority of the Court upon the ground that no hostile foot had ever pressed the soil of Indiana at the time he was arraigned before a military tribunal there, and that, therefore, that tribunal which condemned him for acts of treason committed in that State, had no authority to try him, notwithstanding the whole nation was involved in the most terrible struggle for its life. The majority opinion being predicated upon a possession of historic truth, we could not perhaps have looked for a more rightful deduction. Unprepared, however, as all loyal hearts were for such an announcement, the American people would be even yet more astonished to have it declared by any Court in the country that the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, the President of the United States, has not the power in time of war to institute a military commission for the purpose of trying a gang of spies and traitors, who have found their way within the intrenched encampments of the nation's capital to take the life of the Chief of the Army and Navy, to assassinate all the heads of the Executive Departments in the interest of the pretended Government with which the Federal Government was engaged in war.

They who maintain such a view, profess to defend it upon the ground that no such power is delegated by the Constitution, as they did who could find no warrant there to coerce seceding States into submission to the Federal authority. But the day has passed by when honest statesmen will longer, if they ever did, regard the sovereignty of the Federal Union as possessing no other powers save those expressly enumerated in its Constitution.

Ship News.

BOSTON, August 7.—The barque Eva H. Fisk, from New York for Cadiz, put into this port to-day for repairs, having encountered a terrific gale on August 2, in latitude 39, longitude 71, in which the vessel was hove on her beam ends, sweeping overboard Mr. H. P. Wilson, the Mate; L. Holborn, the cook, and one sailor, name unknown, who were all lost. The vessel had her decks swept, and lost boats, jibboom, sails, etc. The barque Trojan, Captain Sleeper, from Rockland for New Orleans, with a cargo of lime, put into Newport, R. I., last night. She is reported to be on fire in the hold.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Arrived, steamship The Queen, from Liverpool.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Cotton quiet at 29c. for middling. Flour dull and lower; 8000 bbls. sold; State, $6 70@10 90; Ohio, $9 10@12; Western, $6 20@11 80. Wheat dull at $2 26; white Southern, $2 55. Corn 2@3c. higher; 140,000 bushels sold at $1 13@1 15. Oats steady and quiet. Provisions quiet and dull. New Mess Pork, $23 75@23 90. Whisky quiet.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Edward Pine had a further hearing, charged with robbing the safe of the Friends' meeting-house, in Race street, above Fifteenth, of $1900. The hearing was being continued when our report closed.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug 7.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$12000 W Jer R 6s	80	13 sh Penna R	53⅜
$3000 C & Am m6s, '69	96¼	50 do	53⅜
1 sh C & Am R	126	200 sh Read R	b30. 53¼
50 sh Girard Bank	60	200 do	b5. 53¼
68 sh Minehill R	57½		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 5-20s '65, Jy, cp	108⅝	$1000 Leh 6s '84	c. 83½
$250 do. '67, cp	103⅝	8 sh Cam & A	128
$200 U S 7-30s, Jy	107⅜	42 sh Leh V R	58
$50 do, Jy	107⅜	2 do	58
$650 Pa 6s, 3 series	102⅞	15 sh N Cent	45

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR SALE
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,
FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
7 30 1m 4p No. 40 South THIRD Street.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS DIRECTED TO THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, and selling at present at the LOW RATE OF NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
A full supply always on hand and for sale by
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
8 7 1m4p NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

HOLDERS OF
AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
Should bear in mind that after the 15th of this month they will be worth only par.
They may be converted into FIVE-TWENTIES without delay, by applying to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
8 2 3t* NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE GRAND INVITATION DRESS BALL
OF THE SEASON
WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS HOUSE,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10.
Decorations by WM. A. ROLIN, Esq., of Philadelphia.
MUSIC BY THE WASHINGTON FULL ORCHESTRA. 8 7 3t

RHEUMATISM
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS.
There are no diseases treated with less success than
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.
The newly afflicted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and practice of a life-time, by
DR. J. P. FITLER,
One of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY
Contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Iodides, Minerals, or Metals, or anything injurious.
All advice free of charge. Prepared at
No. 29 South FOURTH St.
Advice gratis, sent by mail. [6 29mws tf4p

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

TENTS, CANVAS, ETC.—2-HAND ARMY Tents, suitable for Camp Meetings, Hunting Parties, etc.; "Awnings," etc. Also, 500 Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, etc., for sale low, by
8 2 6t* A. PURVES & SON, SOUTH and PENN.

EXCURSIONS.

POSTPONED RACE.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
SEA BATH, ETC.
DOUBLE TEAM RACE.
To start from MARKET Street Wharf, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning at 7:30 P. M.
FRIDAY, August 9.
EXCURSION FARE, $2·00. 8 7 2t

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE freshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 18mwsp*

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7:30 A. M.
Fare.....$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street. 8 6 6t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 2mwsp*

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 6 8 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA BANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 25 15t*z

NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT
OF
HOYT'S NOVELTY,
NO. 56 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
NO. 329 CHESNUT STREET.
What 25 Cents Will Do.
HOYT mentioneth a few articles selling at 25 cents each (to wit):—
Accordeons and Aromatic Soap.
Boot-Jacks and Bear's Oil.
Bandolin and Brushes.
Boxes, Steel Pens, and Belt Buckles.
Brier Wood Pipes and Blacking.
Brown Windsor Soap and Boys' Canes.
Cosmetics and Cork Screws.
Corn Brooms and Castile Soap.
Currency Holders and Colgate Soap.
Collars for Ladies and Candy Baskets.
Dominoes and Derby Neckties.
Extracts and Fish Glasses.
Feather Dusters and Fine Combs.
Fans and Fac Powder.
Gloves and Garters.
Gents' Walking Canes and Glycerine Soap.
Handkerchiefs and Harmonioums.
Hair Pins and Hair Combs.
Hosiery and Hair Oil.
Hair Brushes and Honey Soap.
Indelible Ink and Italian Soap.
Mucilage and Musk.
Mirrors and Memorandum Books.
Neckties and Night-Blooming Cereus.
Nail Brushes and New Mown Hay.
Purses and Pomatums.
Packages of Pins and Paring Knives.
Packages of Needles and Pencils.
Pommoneles and Pomatum.
Pocket Books and Pomade.
Paper Collars (Boxes) and Playing Cards.
Ox Marrow and Omnibus Soap.
Razor Strops and Receipt Books.
Rouge and Rat Traps.
Rubber Balls and 2-foot Rules.
Steamboat Cards and Shirt Buttons (packages).
Suspenders and Shears.
Silver Powder and Sleeve Buttons.
Scissors and Stationery Packages.
Stockings and Stolen Kisses.
Tooth Powder and Tea Strainers.
Toilet Articles and Tooth Brushes.
Yard Measures and Yankee Notions.
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.
HOYT begs leave to state that he is selling good cheaper than ye other dealers.
HOYT sells the celebrated Reversible Paper Collars at 25 cents per box; others charge 35 and 40 cents.
HOYT sells Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Blacking Brushes, Neck Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Stockings, and a great variety of useful goods, at 25 cents, that cannot be had in ye other stores at less than 50 cents.
HOYT giveth a check with each article sold, which entitleth the purchaser to receive either a Watch, an Ice Pitcher, a Castor, a pair of Opera Glasses, a Toilet Set, an Album, a Work Box, a Tea Set, or some other valuable article which ye purchasers can have by paying ONE DOLLAR (optional with ye purchaser whether he taketh ye article for One Dollar or not).
HOYT'S liberal method of swapping off goods for greenbacks astonisheth ye other dealers, and causeth them to growl. But Hoyt repleth muchly in the language of the poet:—
"The rose is red,
The violet's blue,
The pink is purty,
And so are you."
HOYT'S NOVELTY,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
Ye public are invited to participate at
NO. 56 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
NO. 329 CHESNUT STREET.
[7 6 wa2t4p

WATCHES.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED
AN INVOICE OF
LADIES' FINE WATCHES,
Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13mwsatm4p

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES]

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held this morning, Dr. Thompson in the chair.

Henry Bower was elected a member.

D. R. McClure, V. S., then read an essay on horse-shoeing. He said:—The shoe should be a plain one, equally broad and thick from heel to toe, and put on without seating; for why bring a concave shoe in contact with a concave foot? The toe should be slightly turned up, and not too short at the heel; the hind shoes to be provided with heels. The nail-holes should be about four on the outside and three on the inside, and made straight through the iron, and not inclining inwards, and the shoe fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe.

Dray horses should have tips on the toes and heels of shoes, which insure firmness of tread, and greater power when drawing heavy loads on smooth streets.

SHOEING UNSOUND FEET.

Feet with corns, weak, flat feet, convexed sole, and sand or quarter-cracked feet, should have shoes well seated, and is advisable to throw some extra weight upon the frog, and for this purpose the bar shoe should be used.

Leather soles are useful in weak-soled feet, and when the horse is to be much used upon paved streets. One-sided nailing answers well for weak heels. Ring-boned animals should be shod with easy-fitting shoes, to avoid jarring.

Horses having a tendency to navicular, or coffin-joint disease, should have shoes turned up a little at the toe, with the ground surface at the wall of the foot cut away, and the frog undisturbed.

Such, then, is but a synopsis of our idea of how horses should be shod, but nevertheless we also think that by combining the future substitution of India-rubber for most kind of horses' shoes for the present inflexible iron ring to the feet of our horses, then the heyday of horse-shoeing will have dawned, no more complaints be heard, and the art of farriery be complete.

Specimens of the Wilson early blackberries were exhibited by Pascal Morris, Esq. He stated that Mr. Wilson was driving along a road in Burlington county, New Jersey, one day, when he discovered some blackberries on a bush on the other side of the fence. He was surprised at their ripeness, it being rather early for them. He secured three plants, and all the blackberries of this kind are descended from them.

Drs. Charles Harrison, George Blight, and John McGowan were appointed delegates to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, the annual meeting of which takes place on the 4th of September.

The committee on combining with the East Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in holding an exhibition at Norristown, rendered an unfavorable report, and the Society concurred in it.

Dr. Thompson (Dr. Blight in the Chair) moved that a committee be appointed to make an investigation into the imposition practised upon the citizens by adulterating milk.

The matter was postponed until next week. Adjourned.

A SWINDLER.—On Friday last a man giving the name of Thomas Rankin, and stating that he was from Pittsburg, entered the store of a well-known firm on Delaware avenue, below Chesnut. He engaged in conversation with one of the firm, and informed him that he desired to buy a large bill of goods, saying that he had twenty-five wagons running from Pittsburg out into the country, trading the goods purchased for butter, eggs, etc., and that he always paid cash. Of course he was treated with politeness, as a large customer nowadays is the exception and not the rule. Rankin looked through the stock, and bought a bill of $162. This rather disappointed the salesman. Rankin on leaving said he would be in on Monday and pay the bill. On that day he came in smiling, and gave a check for $165. This being three dollars in excess, he requested that it be handed to him, as he was short of change. This was done. He then said he intended purchasing some groceries, and would be obliged to the gentleman if he would introduce him to some large wholesale house. He was introduced to a firm on Front street, below Chesnut, where he purchased a bill of $500, stating that he would be in to-day and pay the amount of the bill. He subsequently bought $1000 worth of sugar, etc., from a firm on Market street, above Sixth, presenting a check for a large amount, and receiving the surplus. This excited the suspicion of the Delaware avenue parties, and they telegraphed to the Cashier of the Second National Bank of Pittsburg, on which the checks were drawn, for information relative to the responsibility of the individual. The reply came that no such man ever kept an account with the bank. Fortunately the message was received in time, so that none of the goods were shipped. The bold swindler, for such he undoubtedly was, has no doubt skedaddled for parts unknown, as he had not made his appearance at the Front street house up to 1 o'clock to-day. If he is still lurking in the vicinity, the business men should give him a wide berth. He is an Irishman, about five feet eight inches in height, dark complected, has light moustache and whiskers, and is dressed as if he was a resident of the mountains, or had recently come from the coal-oil region.

VIOLENT ASSAULT BY A MAN UPON HIS WIFE.—Last night, about half-past 11 o'clock, a man named Evan Bealor went into a house on Queen street, below Sixth, where his wife was then staying, and commenced an assault upon her, as it is alleged, in the presence of some ladies. At her attempted defense it is said he grew more furious, and drew a pocket-knife, with which he attempted to take her life, but only succeeded in inflicting a half-dozen or more gashes upon her person, some of which are thought serious. She was stabbed twice in the breast, once in the side, a wound extends over one of the eyes, a long cut was inflicted diagonally across her face, clipping off a piece of the nose, and in defending herself one of her fingers was injured. She is now under the care of a physician. Bealor, after committing this dastardly act, started on a run from the house, but he was soon overhauled and taken in custody. He was held to await the result of his wife's injuries, and to answer the charge of assault with intent to kill, by Alderman Tittermary. Rumor has it that difficulties divided the two, and the lady went to reside with her sister at the house where this assault occurred.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from the third story of a carpenter shop, No. 18 Bank street, occupied by Henry Stout. The light, combustible material with which the room was filled was soon in a blaze, and the roof catching fire, was burned completely off. A number of boards were destroyed, as were the tools belonging to Mr. Stout and the workmen employed in the place. The loss will be about $800, upon which there is no insurance. The first and second stories are occupied by Henry Norman, box-maker. The lumber stored therein was drenched with water, but the damage will be immaterial.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Grand Excursion that was to have been given to Cape Island to-day, with a view of attending the double-team race for $2000 at Diamond Beach Park, has been postponed until Friday on account of the bad weather. Although some four or five hundred persons assembled at the wharf to go, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the managers wisely determined on a postponement. If the weather should prove favorable, the excursion will leave Market street wharf on Friday morning at 6 o'clock; returning, will leave Cape Island at 7:30 P. M.

A MONSTER EXCURSION went down to Atlantic City this morning, under the auspices of St. Patrick's Church. There were at least two thousand persons in it, and thirty-three cars were required to accommodate them. The spasmodic showers of this morning have undoubtedly contributed much to the comfort and pleasure of the excursionists.

THE FINAL RESTING PLACE.—According to his wish, before death, the remains of Ernest C. Wallace, were brought to this city and interred in Glenwood Cemetery. An appropriate testimonial to his memory, in the shape of a tasteful monument, has been erected over his grave.

PRESS CLUB.—The regular meeting of the this organization will take place this afternoon, at the Club-room. All the members are requested to be present, as business of importance will come up for discussion.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—A man named Boyd fell from a third-story window at No. 254 South Twenty-first street last evening, and injured himself to such an extent that he died this morning.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About quarter of 2 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred in the rear of Nicholas & Ashford's machine shop, Ninth street, above Columbia avenue.

We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
Of Summer Clothing to Close out Stock.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.—The Riverside Institute for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans, located at Riverside, Burlington county, N. J., may now be considered an established reality. This home is one that is much wanted at the present time. There are at present thousands of poor and distressed orphans of those who freely gave up their lives during the late war, who are in need of the comforts and advantages which can only be bestowed by an institution of this kind. The plan adopted for the raising of the necessary funds required for this truly benevolent cause is one that has alike received the hearty encouragement and indorsement of all classes of our citizens. The sale of stock at one dollar per share, guaranteeing to the purchaser more than a fair equivalent for his money, while at the same time he is aiding in the endowment of this great institution, is certainly an inducement to cause every one to be charitable. It must be remembered that each purchaser of a single share of stock not only receives a finely executed steel-plate engraving, worth at retail fifty per cent. more than what was paid for the stock, but also guarantees one present at the great distribution of $300,000 worth of presents in September next. Those who purchase more than one share of stock receive other engravings more valuable, with a certainty of receiving one gift for each share held. The full particulars of this very liberal plan may be learned at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

SUMMER WEATHER.—The hot, sultry month of August is now upon us. The season when sickness is more fatal than at any other time. When the body is relaxed, and nature can do least to recuperate its exhausted strength. At this time we require to guard, with more than usual care, against the attacks of the great enemy—disease—by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most wonderful tonic in the world. A tonic endorsed as a pure, harmless, and effective FAMILY MEDICINE by millions of human beings who have thoroughly tested it and found immediate relief. By its aid the appetite is at once increased; digestion recovers its healthy tone; the vital forces are invigorated, and new life infused into the system. The weak, debilitated, and nervous victims awake to a feeling of true enjoyment, and life, once a burthen, becomes a source of pleasure.

Beware of the pernicious alcoholic preparations, purporting to be tonics and stomachics, puffed up daily in the newspapers! Let them alone!

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

is the one PURE and RELIABLE TONIC and INVIGORATOR, and can be procured in every city, town, and village in the country.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has a permanent reputation, which is rapidly increasing as the years go by. All others are but mushrooms of the hour, and die off as quickly as they spring into existence.

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN are, at this moment, thousands who might have been alive and well, had they used that great life-preserver, Plantation Bitters. Let the living lay it to heart that they are the best known remedy for all dyspeptic complaints, stomach derangements, and general debility. As a delicious cordial, combined with great tonic virtues, their equal cannot be found.

Delicate females, clergymen, merchants, lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits—particularly those who are weak and suffer with mental depression, are greatly benefited by these Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article, superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

A MISERABLE LIFE IS LED BY THE DYSPEPTIC, for his complaint not only prostrates the body, but produces a gloomy state of mind and an irritable disposition. While many articles are recommended as curatives of this disease, none have met with the success which has attended the use of DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, in connection with JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. The Alterative purifies the blood, gives strength to the digestive organs, and imparts a healthy tone to the system: the Sanative Pills change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and stimulate these organs to healthy action. By the combined action of these remedies, many radical cures have been effected, and they are therefore confidently offered to the afflicted. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—It can be neither doubted or disputed, nor is there the least chance for an argument, when we assert that of all Proprietary Medicines, the one named above is decidedly the best and most popular. For diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs Helmbold's Buchu stands second to none. Even druggists in our own admit its superiority, while it is known that many regular physicians in the Western as well as Eastern cities are freely recommending it. Dr. Helmbold freely advertises its ingredients, and those using it can be satisfied that they are taking nothing that will injure them. The advertisement can be found in another column, while the medicine is on sale at all our drug stores.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT, say that the Clothing purchased at Charles Stokes & Co's., under the Continental, is the cheapest, *because the best*, of any clothing they ever possessed. All can ascertain this fact at a very small expense by purchasing as above.

FURNITURE SLIPS OR COVERS.—A large assortment of linens of every shade and quality for slips; can be sold cheaper than at any other house in town. Thoroughly competent hands to make, cut, and fit them. W. HENRY PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

SOMETHING NEW.—Morse, No. 904 Arch street, has fresh daily, at his counters, a new Swiss Bun, only 30 cents per pound. Try it.

TO PRODUCE A FINE GROWTH OF NEW HAIR—
Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Coats,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits.
The Sheridan Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p

MARRIED.

HANSBURY—HICKMAN.—On the 28th of February, 1867, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. WINFIELD S. HANSBURY to Miss JULIA S. HICKMAN, both of this city.

STEVENSON—KENNEDY.—July 18, 1867, at No. 1409 Hanover street, Kensington, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. JOSEPH STEVENSON and Miss MARGARET KENNEDY, both of this city.

DIED.

AYRES.—On the evening of the 4th instant, Mrs. AMANDA MELVINA AYRES, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and the Sylvania Council, No. 18, U. D. of A., and the Star Beam Tent, No. 3, Daughters of the Forest, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2948 Market street, on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BALL.—On the 5th instant, MADELEANE BALL, daughter of the late Charles Henry and Eliza M. Ball, aged 19 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Mr. Robert C. Simpson, No 239 Christian street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

BIRCKENHAUER.—On the 5th instant, ANNIE, wife of Adolph M. Birckenhauer, and daughter of Hugh and Mary Coulter, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Front and Pearl streets, Camden, N. J., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. BRIDGET CAMPBELL, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 909 Christian street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

CRAGER.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. BRIDGETTA, relict of the late Samuel Crager, of Roxborough, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 400 Green lane, Roxborough, on Friday next, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Leverington Cemetery.

DOUGHERTY.—On the morning of the 6th instant, Mrs. ELIZA J. DOUGHERTY, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1131 Anlis street, on Thursday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock.

FINCH.—Suddenly, on the 6th instant, MARY EMMA, daughter of Nathan and Sarah Finch, aged 18 years 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 1725 S. Sixth street, on Thursday morning at 6½ o'clock. Interment at Pemberton, N. J.

GORDON.—On the 6th instant, WILLIAM C., son of George and Lottie Gordon, aged 23 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2132 Lombard street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

LEVERING.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. MARIA LEVERING, widow of the late Titus Y. Levering, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John A. Markley, Ridge avenue, between the ninth and tenth mile-stones, on Thursday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Roxborough Baptist Cemetery.

KILPATRICK.—On the 6th instant, DANIEL KILPATRICK, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Knight's court (Cherry street, below Ninth), on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

LANTY.—On the evening of the 4th instant, Mrs. ANNA MARGARET LANTY, aged 73 years and 5 months, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with Christian faith and hope, and full assurance of a happy home beyond the skies.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1511 Cabot street, on Thursday morning, the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock precisely, without further notice. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

MONTGOMERY.—On Monday, the 5th instant, at his residence in the city of New York, in the 75th year of his age, JOHN CRATHORNE MONTGOMERY, Esq., formerly of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets, on Thursday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely.

SEXTON.—On Monday, the 5th instant, JANE DICKSON, wife of W. H. Sexton, in her 39th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 543 N. Twenty-second street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

FOR CORN OYSTERS, CORN FRITTERS, or other preparations of green corn, or for those who cannot masticate their boiled corn, the Patent Corn Graters will be found to remove all nutricious portions from the indigestible hull. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT CLOTHES-WRINGER, BY the use of springs and rubber rollers, adapts itself to the varying thickness of clothes, so that whether they are thick or thin, large or small, with buttons, etc., they are quickly wrung out equally dry, without injury or strain to the fabric. Several sizes for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE SHELLING OF PEAS OR LIMA BEANS by hand is slow and tiresome work, but with our Patent Shelling Machine you may do the same in one-seventh of the time. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE [4 18 5p S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 22 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 6p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10 EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by R. WALKER & SONS, 4 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 8m

C. W. A. TRUMPLER WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS. TO NO. 936 CHESNUT STREET, AUGUST 1. [7 20 stuthtfsp

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC (NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION) HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL CURE DEBILITY! DEBILITY! Resulting from any Cause Whatever

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM INDUCED BY SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, OR FEVERS, DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE. SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FE MALE ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and WILL PAY $1000 To any one who will produce a certificate publishe by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits

L

REMEMBER

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Paster of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH. 966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N

[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.:

These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH Street PHILADELPHIA PA.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 7 17 wm3m5

THIRD EDITION

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Judge Fisher's Charge to the Jury.

Continued from the Second Edition.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—After some other corrections, Judge Fisher delivered the following charge to the jury:—

Gentlemen of the Jury:—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." So spake the Almighty to His servant Noah when the great deluge had receded, and the ark had safely rested upon the holy summit of Mount Ararat. This is God's own law, and its wisdom is acknowledged by all civilized nations. Now and then we meet with sentimental philosophers who think themselves wise and above what is written, and who deem it their duty to lift up their voices in condemnation of this fiat of Jehovah; and although they have made but few thorough converts to their pernicious doctrines, they not unfrequently succeed in creating in the minds of honest and tender-hearted people a vitiated sentimentalism, which leads them too often to shut their ears to the stern voice of justice, and listen only to the gentle, kindly whisperings of mercy, forgetting that mercy to the guilty is injustice to the innocent. With such sentimentality you have as jurors nothing whatever to do. It is no matter of yours to inquire whether the prisoner at the bar is a proper subject of Executive clemency, if you believe him guilty of participating in the crime with which he stands charged before you, but simply to determine his guilt or innocence. When the dark clouds of war which for four years had lowered in our national horizon had begun to lift, and the sun of peace was about to gladden us again with its benignant rays; when the main army of Rebels which followed the traitor Lee on his retreat from Richmond had been overpowered, and had surrendered to the military hero of the age, and the army under Johnson was in vain flying from impending capture; when our city was radiant with illuminations in honor of the downfall of the stronghold of a most wicked and atrocious Rebellion; when the hearts of all loyal men were leaping and dancing to the merry peans of victory; and when the eyes of all lovers of peace throughout the land were eagerly looking to him whose great heart had never cherished the feelings of malice for even an enemy, but abounded in love and charity for all, in the hope that ere another year should have passed away, the bands which had been lifted up against each other would again be clasped in friendship and brotherly love, and States dissevered should be once united in harmonious relations—on the 14th of April, 1865, the Executive head of this great nation, the Commander-in-Chief of your army and navy, by a most foul and wicked conspiracy, the like of which has never stained the pages of history, was stricken down at the hands of the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, in the Metropolis of the Republic, and under the very shadow of the Capitol. Historians and text-writers may treat of the heinousness of the crime of imagining the death of a weak or a wicked king, or of a wise and benignant monarch, but you know, gentlemen, as well as you know that you exist, that to murder the duly elected President of the most powerful people on the face of the earth is not less atrocious in its character than to compass the death of a king or an emperor, albeit he may have sprung from the strong loins of the people, who have made him their representative head, and may have no royal blood coursing through his veins. You may be told that it is a crime surpassingly heinous to take, or to compass the life of him who was born to inherit a throne, simply because he may be the king of an enslaved people, but that to take the life of the President of a free republic is an offense of no greater magnitude than to murder the veriest vagabond that walks your streets, but an American jury will only believe this doctrine when the people have become so demoralized and corrupt, so devoid of the love of liberty and patriotic feeling as to prefer to have a king and ruler foisted upon them by the accident of birth, or fortunate adventure, rather than have the making their own selection of him who is to execute their laws, and for the time being to stand as the representative head of their active sovereignty. It is a mistake to suppose that a free people in any country will ever consider it a more heinous crime to kill a king, or even to desire his death, than it is to assassinate a President. It is of no avail to tell you that to surround the life of a President of a republic with safeguards as sacred and powerful as those which in monarchies are thrown about a king, as you have been told in the argument, is a modern idea, entertained only by those whose eyes have been dazzled by visions of stars and garters, and who are desirous of changing our free institutions for a monarchical form of government. On the contrary, they can only be applied to guarding with sacred vigilance the life of a President of a free people, who are themselves prepared to maintain the will of a despot. Why should the people be less proud or less regardful of the life of a ruler selected by themselves, from among themselves, than they would be of the life of him who claimed to rule over them of his own right? When this question can be sensibly answered, I shall be willing to admit that the life of a President is less worth the preserving than that of a king, and that to destroy the life of a President is a crime of less atrocity than to merely desire the death of a prince—but not till then, nor do I believe will you.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Constitutional Convention—Gale off Nantucket—Movements of Mrs. Davis—Salutes for Tennessee and Kentucky.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 7.—The State Constitutional Convention has agreed to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th inst.

Vessels arrived here from Boston report a heavy gale off Nantucket, which lasted twenty-four hours. Some evidences of marine disasters were seen by captains.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis and daughter arrived here yesterday from Mississippi. They stopped at Barnum's, and will leave to-day for Canada to join the *traitor*.

Secretary Stanton's independent course, remaining in the Cabinet for the good of the country, gives much satisfaction to all Republicans here.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here last night by the Republicans, in honor of the Tennessee victory. The Democrats are preparing to give Kentucky a salute.

Brigadier-General Richard N. Bowerman, who served in the Union army during the war, commanding a Maryland regiment, was last night elected Major-General of the First Division of the Maryland Militia.

The National Agricultural Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—A Grand National Agricultural Exhibition and Horse Fair is to be held at the National Race Course, near Washington, commencing on October 28. Premium lists in money and medals, to the amount of $20,000, will be awarded. The managers, who represent the Northern and Southern States, are now making arrangements to secure the attendance of most of the celebrated trotting and running horses now on the turf, and preparing sheds for the display of agricultural implements and mechanism.

A Swindle in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 7.—Messrs. Plankinton & Armorer, while shipping a quantity of pork and lard yesterday, were surprised at their being no leakage, the thermometer standing at 90 degrees. The mystery was solved with an auger, when the barrels were found to contain sand and salt. The swindle was perpetrated by E. White, a pork packer, last spring, and by it he realized some $2000. White was arrested last night, while returning from a picnic.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 7.—The cargo of the schooner General Knox has been safely landed. The vessel is high and dry, and is not much damaged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 106½; Canton Company, 50¾; Erie, 71½; Cleveland and Toledo, 124¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106½; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 105½; Illinois Central, 118; Cumberland preferred, 36¾; Virginia 6s, 69; Missouri 6s, 103; Hudson River, 120½; Five-twenties, 1862, 113½; do. of 1864, 110¾; do. of 1865, 110¾; do. new issue, 108½; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, 108. Money, 5 per cent. Gold, 140¾.

THE PROPOSED MERGER OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE AND WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILROADS.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, the Committee of Councils appointed to consider the proposed consolidation of the two roads mentioned into one, met in the office of the Clerks of Councils. At their request a statement was furnished them by the Secretary of the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company, setting forth the cost of that road and a view of its financial prosperity, as follows:—

First mortgage bonds, issued as par, cost of road	$1,300,000 00
Stock—28,000 shares	1,400,000 00
	$2,700,000 00
Second mortgage bonds, proceeds of which were for rolling stock, bridges, stations, etc.	700,000 00
	$3,400,000 00
Receipts Aug. to Dec. 31, 1866	$168,158 63
Do. Jan. to July 1, 1867	172,984 55
	$341,143 18
Expenses Aug. to Dec. 31, '66	$107,463 46
Do. Jan. to July 1, 1867	100,848 69
	208,312 15
Net receipts	$132,831 03

The Committee adjourned to meet on the 14th instant, at 3 P. M.

THE PETO BANKRUPTCY.

Lessons from the Failures of Sir Morton Peto and Overend, Gurney & Co.

From the London Times, July 26.

The proceedings in bankruptcy against the firm of Messrs. Peto, Betts & Crampton have passed their first stage, and four trade assignees have been appointed to represent the whole body of creditors. The enormous claim of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company against the bankrupts' estate for £6,000,000 was, of course, not admitted to proof; but a memorandum of it, handed in by Mr. Linklater, was received by the Registrar by way of notice. It is, indeed, manifest that everything depends upon the validity or invalidity of this claim, the liquidation of which in full would exhaust the resources of many a considerable State. If it be established, the other creditors, except those who may hold collateral securities, must resign all prospect of substantial dividend. If it be defeated, we infer from the statements of Messrs. Peto's solicitors that the assets, when realized, will go far to cover the liabilities. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that all consideration of it should be postponed for the present, and it will probably engross the attention of the court during the autumn. Mr. Linklater gave all parties fair warning, on behalf of the directors, that it was their intention to insist upon their rights, and that all the circum

A QUEEN'S CONFESSION.

I'm failing, wasting, dying,
Without plaint or moan,
Life's enchantments all around me,
And the world my own.

Throned aloft in regal splendors,
Should not life be sweet?
With a crown upon my forehead,
A kingdom at my feet.

Every day, adoring suppliants
In my presence bend:
Every day, fresh throngs of suitors
For my grace contend.

"Wondrous fair," they call me, "fairest;"
"Envy of all eyes;"
I am sick at heart at listening
To their flatteries.

What avail the pomp and lustre
Of my grand estate,
When my woman's heart amidst it
Dwelleth desolate?

All men's love to me is worthless,
Save the love of one!
Who could see the stars with vision
Dazzled by the sun?

Night and day his image haunts me;
While I sleep or wake;
Little dreams he of the anguish
Suffered for his sake.

From his sires no borrowed glory
Blending with his own,
All unrivalled 'mid the famous
He stands first—alone!

His the greatness of a spirit
Gentle, firm, and free;
Grace and goodness are his titles,
Manhood his degree.

Were I but the lowliest maiden,
Loveliest in my land,
But to do him daily service—
Stoop to kiss his hand!

Sundered are we; by the false world,
Far as East from West;
Woman's heart, what dost thou, beating
In a royal breast?

And so far I seem above him,
While so low I lie,
In the dust—the merest abject—
Mock'd with majesty.

Oh, the cruel weight of glory,
Crushing out my life;
The fair semblance glozing over
The fierce inward strife!

Scarce the first peal shall have sounded
Of his bridal bell,
Than its merry tones shall mingle
With my funeral knell.

Woman's life is love. A woman,
If of love denied,
Found a kingdom all too narrow
For my heart—and died!—

"THE LEG BUSINESS."

From the Galaxy for August.

I hasten to assure the reader who pauses over the title of this paper curiously, that it does not relate to anybody's patent appliances for providing artificial legs for poor soldiers and sailors who have accidentally lost those limbs. It relates to a phase of the dramatic art. The "leg business," as known to managers, players, and dramatists, is the same thing that is known to the outer world as the "naked drama."

Two classes of "female" performers are associated with the naked drama, so called. The first are a legitimate branch of the theatrical profession, and in their way are as truly artists as are musicians or actors who use their intellects. They are the ballet dancers. The theatre as legitimately deals in music and *dancing* as it does in tragedy or comedy. Hence, the ballet is and always has been as freely recognized by the most cultured peoples (when they approve of the theatre at all) as any other feature of the mimic world. For the dancers of the legitimate ballet I—who know them as a class well—have a thorough respect.

They are a hard-working, ill-paid body of women, not unfrequently the sole support of entire families, and their moral characters are not one whit affected by their line of business. The admiring public who sees the pretty picture they make on the stage, little knows the physical fatigue which these poor girls encounter in return for a few dollars a week salary from the manager, and an illiberal judgment at the hands of the audience. Few men work so hard as the ballet-girl—the coryphée, who, by half-past eight in the morning, is at the theatre, clad in gauze and silk webbing, practising, pirouettes, entrechats, the toe torture, and other inquisitorial exercises. I have seen these girls practise from nine o'clock in the morning until half-past twelve, almost without cessation, then take a hurried lunch, sometimes eating it while standing shivering in their thin clothing in a draughty space behind the "flats," only to begin their labor again at half-past one, and so continue till five. This is for the matinee performance; at half-past seven that of the night commences, finishing, perhaps, at eleven. Then come undressing, re-dressing, folding, and laying away their stage paraphernalia; for, even if not naturally tidy (and tidiness is the rule with them—the exceptions rare), these girls must, for economy's sake, be careful of their clothing. And so, long after midnight, the tired creatures, often laden with heavy bundles, creep listlessly into street cars, to be stared at by rude men, or, still worse, drag home through the deserted streets, alone and unprotected, at the risk of being mistaken for *traviatas* of the lowest grade.

With the dancer who has passed the chrysalis ballet-girl stage, and is now a full-fledged, butterfly *première*, with her name large-lettered in the bills, and her engagement-papers stamped and signed at the lawyer's, the road is not so stony. There are still briers in her path, undoubtedly; prim respectability shrinks from her contact, and the thorns of Puritanism openly lacerate her tender flesh.

I am far from placing the ballet-girl in the same rank with an intellectual player; but there are grades of quality in all fields. She is a dancer, and loves dancing as an art. That pose into which she now throws herself with such abandon is not a vile pandering to the taste of those giggling men in the orchestra-stalls, but is an effort which, to her idea, is as loving a tribute to a beloved art as a painter's dearest pencil-touch is to him. I have seen these women burst into tears on leaving the stage because they had observed men laughing among themselves, rolling their eyes about, and evidently making unworthy comments on the pretty creature before them, whose whole soul, and whose whole body, too, was for the hour lovingly given over to Terpsichore. "It is *they* who are bad," said Mademoiselle B. to me the other night; "it is not we." Those men who have impure thoughts are the persons on whom censure should fall—not upon the devotees of an art which the dancers love and embody to the best of their ability, and without any more idea of impurity because of the dress, which is both the conventional and the only practicable one, than sculptors or painters have when they use the female figure as a medium to convey their ideas of poetry to the outside world.

But there is one set of exponents of the "naked drama" on whom I am willing to join with the general public in launching every possible invective of censure and reproach. I mean those women who are "neither fish, flesh, nor fowl," of the theatrical creation, who are neither actresses, dancers, pantomimists, nor ballet-girls, but who enjoy a celebrity more widely spread than any of these—all legitimate artists in their way—could hope to attain. It is unpleasant to mention names; it is disagreeable and even dangerous to do so; but when such women as Cora Pearl, Vestvali, Menken, Kate Fisher, and their like, are insolent enough to invade the stage, and involve in the obloquy which falls on them hundreds of pure and good women, it is time for even the most tolerant critic to express disapprobation. Whatever the private character of these women may be—however good, however bad—we are justified from their public exhibitions in denouncing them as shameless and unworthy. It is true, they make more money than any other class of "performers;" more money than the poetic Edwin Booth; infinitely more than the intellectual E. L. Davenport. Stifle conscience, honor, and decency, and mere money-making is easy work. These women are not devotees of any art. With the exception of Vestvali—a failure on every lyric stage, both in Europe and America—they do not act, dance, sing, or mime; but they habit themselves in a way which is attractive to an indelicate taste, and their inefficiency in other regards is overlooked. With the public lies the power to correct this evil.

And yet some of these women, even those of the class I have just mentioned, have aspirations for higher things. The last play which I prepared for the stage had for its heroine a woman of tender feelings, holy passions, such as every author loves to paint. After its production I had many applicants for the purchase of copies, as it was not known that the actress who originally played the piece had obtained the exclusive right to its production. Among the applicants was a person whose name is thoroughly associated with the *Mazeppa*, *Dick Turpin*, *Jack Sheppard* school, and none other. I was astonished that such a woman should care for such a part. What sympathy had the *French Spy* with a heroine tearful, suffering, and self-denying? What was the chastening influence of anguish and repentance to Jack Sheppard and his jolly pals who "fake away" so obstreperously in the burden of the chorus and the pockets of the unwary? I could not help expressing my astonishment at this seeming inconsistency to a person who was acquainted with my applicant, for I was not. "Well, you see," replied he, referring to her familiarly by her *petit nom*, "Leo hates the leg business as much as anybody, but, bless you, nothing else pays nowadays; so what can she do?"

The "leg business" is a business which requires legs. That these should be naturally symmetrical is desirable, but not indispensable, for the art of padding has reached such perfection that nature has almost been distanced, and stands, blushing at her own incompleteness, in the background. New York can boast some artistic "padders," and if you are curious to know where they live, what their prices are, etc., you can go to any green-room and find their business cards stuck about in the frames of the looking-glasses, in the joints of the gas burners, and sometimes lying on the top of the sacred cast-case itself. Strange to say, however, that Holy of Holies, the city of Philadelphia, bears off the palm in the pad-making art. Thus the New Jersey railways are frequently enriched by the precious freight of penitential Mazeppas, going on pilgrimages to the padding Mecca. It is generally supposed that padding is only employed in the enlarging and beautifying of the calf of the leg, but this is a mistake. Such little inaccuracies as knock-knees and bow-legs, trifling errata in nature's original edition, remarkable for their frequency in the human family, especially in those misguided members of it who have rashly chosen the stage as a vocation, are nimbly rectified by the pad-professor. I saw a letter from one of these the other day, which may be worth producing here for the sake of its ludicrousness. That it is a genuine document, I pledge my word. It ran thus:—

PHILADELFIA.

MAM:—Them tites is finished your nees will be all O K when you get them on. Bad figgers is all plaid out now they will caust 9 dollers.

It would seem that the nine dollars capital, a couple of yards of white muslin, and the outer "tites" are all that is required of the followers of the Mazeppa school. Of personal beauty, they have often little; of intellectuality, of comprehension, of grace, genius, poetry, less; and of talent, none. When the part they portray calls for the speaking of words, we lift our hands in blank astonishment that any creature with audacity enough to assume such a position, can have so little ability to fill it.

The money the Mazeppas make is something quite astonishing. Ten thousand dollars "share" for a month's engagement was paid, but a short time ago, to one of the most attractive of the "French Spies." In less than two months after, she was obliged to borrow money to pay her hotel bill. "Easy come, easy go," is a proverb which must have been made for these women. It is not strange, perhaps, that they should have implicit faith in the potency of King Greenback, and offer him with little delicacy to gain that always-desired end—flattering comments in the newspapers. I have an editorial friend, of an extremely conscientious turn of mind, who was coolly asked by a Mazeppa if he would not take up the cudgels of criticism for her, as against another local paper, at the same time drawing from her pocket an immense roll of bills, and asking him to "take what he wanted." He complied with her request; for he wanted nothing that savored of bribery, and he took "what he wanted."

There are those who understand rather better the delicate art of administering the critic-douceur. One such, on coming to New York for the first time, hearing that to mollify Muggins was indispensable to her success, sat down, after much deliberation, and mailed him a black letter, or blackmailed him a white letter, inclosing a fifty dollar bill, and a transparent cloak for bribery in the shape of a request that he would send her one stanza of a song of his own brilliant composition (he having never written a line of verse in his life), leaving the subject, air, metre, and sentiment open to his discriminating judgment. The fifty dollar bill was never heard of more, but the four lines of tender thought which followed, were sent to her address:—

AIR—"*I know a bank*" (*note*).

Come, love, come, where the roses blow,
And the angels tune their radiant hair,
Where the zephyrs sigh to the far-off zones,
And the sleeping seas swell on the air.
How's that?

If the stage could but be rid of the Mazeppa scourge, there is no reason why it should not form as good a channel for gifted and intelligent young women to gain a livelihood by honest exertion as any other. Openings for women are few enough, as governesses, and schoolmistresses, and shirtmakers, and hoop-skirt drudges will testify. But worse slavery than any of these, or even than that of the factory-girls in the Lowell mills, is the thraldom of waiting to be married to have one's board and lodging paid. A woman should have her destiny in her own hands as completely as a man has his, and the first boon that should be vouchsafed her is the happy knowledge that, before she lies down at night, she may really thank her Maker, and not her husband, for having given her this day her daily bread. The stage, even in its poorest-paid departments, will permit this; and therefore I cannot feel that I am wrong in advocating its adoption by honest-minded, well-behaved, and intelligent young women.

The drama, for good or bad, is an immense power. I agree with Barry Cornwall when he says there is nothing in light literature so powerful, and that there is a greater scope for excellence in this than in any other branch of literature. "For it ought to embody the genius of oratory with the poetic spirit; the soaring of the lyric with epic majesty; the sentiment of romance; the music of song; the strength and indignation of satire; with the moral that should belong to all."

It is for the people to determine whether this shall be. If they will but give their support to this species of dramatic entertainment, there is little doubt that earnest efforts to furnish such will be made. But the majority will always triumph. An American manager could scarcely be an American, if with him the god-like voice were not that of the mass. It shall be as Mr. Mass says. Either ballet, or heroic verse; the "leg business" or the brain business; and the paid money will indicate the made choice. Do not expect more self-denying virtue from Boxletter of the theatre than from Stoxjobber of Wall street. Both want money, and both will "make" it. I am far from being the apologist of the manager, be it understood. The same apology can be made for the Mazeppas themselves. The whole thing is in the last degree disreputable, but the only remedy lies in making the tide of public opinion set against it—as I believe it ultimately will.

OLIVE LOGAN.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass and other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwslow

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

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Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,

7 3 PROPRIETOR.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE"
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 80c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doyles,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N.B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 2 6m VANKIRK & CO

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 6 20 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND

SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wam6m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE,

ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES,

FRENCH CLOCKS,

GOLD JEWELRY, AND

5 26 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Sold at factory prices by

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3 Manufactory, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

The attention of dealers is called to our large stock.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmwam

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 238 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12wm45

NEW

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 6p Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.

New crop YeUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.

For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

6 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

Vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
18,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,730 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,350	142 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195 90	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,000 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552 05.	$1,076,220 75
	Real Estate	38,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,023 66
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5175. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $911,392 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 74	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, B. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. E. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	949,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431 15	INCOME FOR 1866. $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 12 3m

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

2 23 GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 30 MONTH 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 f

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,703,267 31

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Waln,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira,

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $200,000

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866.

$47,000

Of which amount not $500 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000 00 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Aitchison,	Charles J. Dupont,
John W. Ingham,	Henry F. Keeney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmwf JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 20

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids," to

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

INTERESTING BREVITIES.

—A new comedy by M. Sardou is announced. It will be entitled *Les Femmes du Monde.*

—Should President Juarez decline a re-election to the Presidency of Mexico, he will probably be sent to Washington as Minister by the new administration, as a mark of regard for the United States.

—The son of the late Colonel Cass, of the 9th Massachusetts Regiment, who fell on the Peninsula, has been appointed as cadet at West Point, to fill one of the places which are at the disposal of the President.

—Orson Pratt, the Mormon apostle, recently denounced by Brigham Young, arrived in Denver on Wednesday, on his way to Salt Lake City to beard the Mormon chieftain. He has just returned from a missionary tour in England.

—The Misses Macomb, who are about to marry the Hon. Messieurs Wellesley and Fane, of the English aristocracy, are nieces of the late General Phil. Kearney. Each of the young ladies is reported in private circles to be worth $40,000 a year in her own right. They are the owners of immense estates at Newark, across the river from the well-known Kearney chateau.

—It has been calculated that it would take a person over fifteen months and a half to visit the whole of the Exposition in detail. There are 45,000 exhibitors, and allowing only five minutes for the examination of each one's produce, we arrive at a total of 225,000 minutes, or 3750 hours, or 156 days and a ¼ of 24 hours. But as the building of the Exposition is only open to the public from 10 to 6, this reduces the day to 9 hours instead of 24, and it would consequently take a person 15 months, 20 days, and 2 hours to examine the whole of the objects exposed.

GROSS INJUSTICE.—In an article giving statistics of spirit drinking by English sailors, the writer is excited to the exclamation: "What a beast!" We submit that an undeserved stigma is cast upon dumb animals by the remark.

A COMMON WANT.—It is said of the inventor and perfector of a new scheme of aerial navigation, that all he now wants is money. We know of several persons whose talent is not inventive, whose wants are summed up in the same sentence.

MERRY MENTION.—The theatrical critic of the *World* is very graceful and happy in his characterization of a young actress, whose doom, it seems, is to be smothered in compliments: "Miss Lotta and Mischief are twins. Half the time the tickled public can't tell t'other from which." The same writer fancies the contingency of the young lady being "cast" for "Lady Macbeth," and at once the picture rises of "a kitten at a funeral."

MOVING IN A CIRCLE.—The latest and grandest of scientific triumphs is the discovery of the correlation of physical forces—a theory which asserts the practical immortality of power and its solar origin. A communication to the Paris Academy states that a plant called Colocasia exhibits a trembling motion on being exposed to the sun strong enough to affect the neighboring plants. This appears to be a remarkable instance of the transmutation of solar light and heat into motion.

GRAND SPORT.—Tastes differ. We never should have reached by any stretch of fancy the following picture of "grand sport," presented by a correspondent of the *Citizen:*—

"We say it is grand sport to make our way through the deep springy mud that reaches to our knees at every step, and which, penetrating through open shoe and thin drilling pants—the only covering of our lower extremities—cools the blood better than gallons of fourth proof."

An English physician, Dr. Culverwell, once wrote a book entitled "What to Eat, Drink, and Avoid." Under the latter term he might have placed "Grand Sport."

A QUESTION OF TITLE.—Despite Shakespeare, we are of the opinion that the stealing of some good names is the stealing of trash. And if Mr. Beecher did "appropriate" the title of "Norwood" from a book by Ned Buntline, we apprehend that as soon as he found out what he had innocently done, his punishment was more than he could bear. When Bulwer was charged with plagiarizing for "The Caxtons" from "Tristram Shandy," there was an implied compliment in attributing appreciation of Sterne to the peccant novelist. But no such sugar coats the pill when Beecher is accused of plagiarizing from Buntline! The reverend gentleman has our sincere sympathy.

THE RATIONALE OF REVOLUTION.—A single propensity may be sufficient to explain the most puzzling and contradictory conduct on the part of great masses of men. The tendency of human nature to a particular line of action in certain circumstances may be predicted as certainly and accurately as any of the regularly recurring phenomena of the universe. Macaulay says:—

"It is the nature of man to overrate present evil and to underrate present good; to long for what he has not, and to be dissatisfied with what he has. This propensity, as it appears in individuals, has often been noticed, both by laughing and by weeping philosophers. It was a favorite theme of Horace and of Pascal, of Voltaire and of Johnson. To its influence on the fate of great communities may be ascribed most of the revolutions and counter revolutions recorded in history. A hundred generations have elapsed since the first great national emancipation, of which an account has come down to us. * * * The slaves were wonderfully set free, * * * but in a few hours they began to murmur against their leader. * * * Since that time the history of every deliverer has been the history of Moses retold. * * * The most just and salutary revolution must produce much suffering. The most just and salutary revolution cannot produce all the good that had been anticipated from it by men of uninstructed minds and sanguine tempers. Even the wisest cannot, while it is still recent, weigh quite fairly the evils which it has caused against the evils which it has removed. For the evils which it has caused are felt, and the evils which it has removed are felt no longer."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD PLANTAGENET.—Curious to say, the name of Plantagenet, which subsequently became so celebrated, was originally used as a term of reproach. Fulke the Black having contrived the death of his nephew, the Earl of Brittany, his confessor sent him as a penance to Jerusalem, attended by two servants; one was to lead him to the Holy Sepulchre, and the other was to strip and whip him through the streets, something in the same way as his more illustrious descendant Henry II was flagellated by the monks of Canterbury, after the murder of Thomas à Becket. The name itself is derived from the Latin, *planta* and *genista*, the classical terms for the only shrub grown in Palestine which was suited for such salutary work. This plant was probably introduced into Europe by the said Fulke on his return from his penitential pilgrimage, as it still continues growing luxuriantly on the banks of the Loire, which flows through the country formerly belonging to the Earls of Anjou. The origin of the name of Plantagenet is commonly attributed to Geoffrey, the father of Henry II, from his accustomed habit of wearing a sprig of broom in the crest of his helmet, and the opinion has been endorsed by both Lord Lyttleton and M. Thierry. But the authority of Mazeray leaves no doubt that the name was first borne by Fulke the Black, great-great-grandfather of Geoffrey Plantagenet, the husband of the Empress Maude, and originated as we stated above.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Life Insurance and Vital Statistics.

Dr. Hardwicke, Deputy Coroner for Central Middlesex, England, contributes to a London magazine an interesting article on life insurance. He says that before the beginning of this century there were not half a dozen life insurance companies in existence in England. The two oldest are the Amicable, established in 1706, and the Equitable, dating from 1762. In 1813 there were only fifteen offices; in 1825 thirty-two; but at the present time there are at least two hundred, all well established, in this country, and employing two thousand directors and managers, with a corresponding number of clerks. Moreover, agents in all the large towns are working out and rapidly extending the principles and practice of life insurance among the community. The wealth of some of these offices, says Dr. Hardwicke, is enormous. In 1864, when the directors of seven insurance offices signed a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to trespass upon the domain of legitimate private enterprises by introducing a government scheme, it was stated that the funds of these companies represented a capital of £100,000,000; the amount insured £300,000,000, and that new assurances were being effected at the rate of £30,000,000 per annum. At the same time, it is estimated that not more than a tenth of the adult male population insure.

Dr. Hardwicke adds:—

"The most valuable and recent contribution to statistical science is the supplementary volume of the Registrar-General on the mortality of England during the last ten years, for which we are indebted to Dr. W. Farr. This forms a most worthy complement to his former labors in elaborating a perfect life-table. These returns show the annual rate of mortality per one thousand, in a very extensive series of tables, from the age of five to eighty-five years and upwards, as well as the causes of death. These records enable us to observe the diversity and duration of life in towns and country, in dense and scattered populations, among rich and poor, in agricultural, manufacturing, marine, and inland districts; gives us the opportunity of comparing and classifying these with each other, and of observing the differences effected by soil, climate and occupation.

"It is evident, from the perusal of this work, that there are certain districts and occupations where the mortality far exceeds the healthy standard, at ages when the majority of the proposals are made for life assurance, namely, from twenty-five to forty-five. In some localities lung diseases, for instance, range from two and a half to eight times the normal average of healthy districts.

"The mean expectation of life-term in London is 37 years, where there is one death annually in 41 persons; in Liverpool, 26 years, where there is one death annually in 30 persons; in Surrey, 45 years, where there is one death annually in 52 persons."

Sale of a Famous Library.

The Paris correspondent of the *Publishers' Circular* says:—

"The sale of the famous Yemeniz Library has thrown our book-lovers into a high fever. The rumor that M. Firmin Didot had purchased it proved to be untounded, and the collection has been dispersed by auction. Here are some of the prices brought:—Historia S. Johannis Evangelistæ, $1000; Histoire d'Hesterie, $244; Ars Moriendi, $1910; L'Art de Bien Dire, $310; Assertio Septem Sacramentorum aduersus Martinum Lutherum, $1120; Les Coustumes du Pays et Duche de Bourbonnoys, $260; Le Grand Boece de Consolation, $1380; Christine de Pisan, $1900; La Grant Dause Macabre, $400; Le Romant de la Rose, $306; Lestrif de Fortune, $1200; Le Champion des Dames, $200; Les Fais Moistre Alain Charetier, $230; Les Songes de la Pucelle, $190; Les Quatre Choses, $240; Cy est le Chevalier aux Dames, $475; Le Debat de l'Homme et de la Femme, $370; Le Doctrinal du Temps Present, $559; L'Adolescence Clementine, $360; Les Aous du Monde, $820; Œuvnes du Chanoine Loys Papon, $490; Lesperon de Discipline, $1200; Le Mystere de la Conception, $460; Sensuyt la Destruction de Troye, $400; L'Homme Juste et l'Homme Mondain, $400; Explication des Hieroglyphes d'Orus Apollo, $400; C'est Lhystoire du Saincl Greaal, $490; Tresplaisante et Recreative Histoire, &c., $400; Tristan, $1000; Gyron le Courtoys, $1170; Lancelot du Lac, $880; Les Quatre Fils Aymons, $1000; Histoire du Tres Noble et Chevalereux Prince Gerard, Comte de Nevers, $280; Gargantua, $316; Cosmographire Introductio, $400; Le Premier (Second de Tiers) Volume de Enquerran de Monstreilet, $240; Bertrand de Guesclin, $660; La Tresioyeuse Plaisante et Recreative Hystoire, etc., $308; Jarry, $620; Trattato del Santo Viaggio di Gierusalemme, etc., $420; Le Mystere de la Conception et Nativite de la Glorieuse Vierge Marie, $570; Cleriadus, $2900; Preces Pie, $1640 (bought by the British Museum); Officium B. Mariæ Virginis, $1200; Preces Pie, $380; L'Excencice de la Messe, $550; Heures a l'Usage de Rome, $400; Horæ in Laudem Beatissime Virginis Marie, $238; Heures a Lusaige de Sezencon, $266; Sensuyt le Nouveau Monde et Navigations, $221; Pasi Novamente Retovati, $350; Ogier le Dannois, $440; Valentin et Orson, $410; Fierabras, $300; Le Nouble Roy Ponthus, $790; Ponthus et la Belle Sidoine, $680; Les Excellentes, Magnifiques, et Triumphantes Chroniques, etc., $1600."

Rare Works of English Dramatists.

At an auction sale in London last month copies of early plays were bought at high prices. The *Times* gives a list:—T. Preston:—Lamentable Tragedie, mixed full of pleasant mirth, containing the life of Cambises, King of Percia; 4to, black letter, £22. The Jovial Crew, or the Devill Turned Ranter, being a character of the Roaring Ranters of these times represented in a comedie; frontispece: 1651; £6 10s. Shakespeare; A Midsommer Night's Dreame; first edition (according to Mr. Halliwell), fine copy, in green morocco, printed by James Roberts, 1600; £41 10. The excellent History of the Merchant of Venice, etc.; first edition; fine copy, in red morocco, printed by J. Roberts, 1600; £31. The first part of the True and Honorable History of the Life of Sir John Oldcastle, the good Lord Cobham; first edition. Printed for T. Preston, 1600. From Henslowe's Diary it appears that this play is erroneously attributed to Shakespeare; it was in reality written in 1599 by Munday, Drayton, Wilson, and Hathaway. This edition is now rare; the present copy reached as high as £16. History of the Life and Death of King Lear, and his Three Daughters, etc.; very rare; printed for Nathaniel Butter, 1608; £31. Shakespeare, Most Pleasant and Excellent Conceited Comedy of Sir John Falstaffe and the Merry Wives of Windsor, with the Swaggering Vaine of Ancient Pistoll and Corporal Nym; fine copy, in red morocco extra, printed for Arthur Johnson, 1619, £26. Shakespeare, a Yorkshire Tragedie, not so new as lamentable and true; printed for T. Preston, 1619; very rare; 12 guineas. John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Rycht, Pithy, Pleasant, and (*sic*) Merie Comedie, intytuled Gammer Gurton's Nedle, playd; on stage not longe ago in Christes Colledge in Cambridge; black letter; 15 guineas.

AN ERROR.—The impression is very general that drunkenness is exceedingly rare in countries where vines are grown and wine is made. A California paper recently stated, *per contra*, that all the proprietors of vineyards in one grape-growing county of that State were drunkards; and the following description of vineyard festivities, by one who went to see them, with his fancy full of pictures he had seen on the stage, is to a like effect:—

"Still beset with the memories of the opera house, I asked if the day was not to close with the feast and dance, but I was answered that all were so wearied with their work that they would seek an early sundown repose in unromantic slumber. Toward evening, however, whether it was the effect of the vapor of the new wine which filled the atmosphere, or the drinking of the old which flowed freely everywhere, or merely the natural exhilaration which comes with the satisfaction of having completed a hard day's labor, I observed a growing excitement. Men and women were arguing loudly and energetically, and the rude swains were philandering with and kissing the 'sunburnt daughters of labor.' I found myself, too, becoming the object of a warmth of affection I would have preferred to have dispensed with. Brawny arms, stained red with wine to the shoulder, were wound about my neck, and stuffy hands sticky with grape-juice thrust into my grasp."

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chestnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:30 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
N. 901 CHESNUT Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant 2·25
1st class, 2nd class, 1·50

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $5.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Monrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $5 25. The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867,

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·03 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

THE SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,

from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·30 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 8·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

7 24 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 3·40, and 9·22 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·05, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 5½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 2·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	5·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC

Special Excursion	5·15 P. M.
Mail	7·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·05 A. M.
Accommodation	8·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation, Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	7·00 A. M.,	4·18 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Westherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·35 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M. 2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·19 P. M., and 7·49 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·39 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.

1 14 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·16 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·40 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·30 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 29 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	7·30 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4·05 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	4·05 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	8·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·40 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·40 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	3·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·55 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·10 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·00 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the After noon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
5 11

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 401 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $2·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 tf Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Phil

QUEEN VICTORIA'S NEW BOOK.

The Married Life of the Queen and Prince Albert.

Queen Victoria's history of the late Prince Albert, which has been so long announced, has at last been published, and presents many interesting phases of royal connubial life. Passing over the somewhat prolix account of the early life of the Prince, we present the following summary of the subsequent history, as given by the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

THE PRINCE LEAVES HOME.

It appears that the Prince's departure from Gotha was marked by very painful scenes. The Dowager Duchess was profoundly impressed with the sacrifice her grandson was making, and the dangers and difficulties of the position he was about to assume. So much was she affected that at last "his name was never mentioned without a fresh burst of tears." The day of his departure was a sad one—his friends sorrowing to lose him, "and the Prince himself very much upset." Many shed tears as he bade them farewell, and as the carriages drove away the Dowager Duchess went to the window, "and threw her arms out, calling out, 'Albert! Albert!' in tones that went to every one's heart, when she was carried away, almost in a fainting state, by her attendants."

THE WEDDING.

The Prince arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, the 8th of February, 1840. Next day he gave the Queen, as his wedding gift, a beautiful sapphire and diamond brooch, and she gave him the star and badge of the Garter, and the garter itself set in diamonds. On the 10th they were married—the Queen wearing her sapphire brooch, as she herself records. Of the marriage ceremonies we shall say nothing here; they were the brilliant beginning of a life of much more than content. Of the Queen's happiness after her union with "the husband of her choice," a hundred testimonies are given. We may judge of it by the following extract from her journal, written when the Duke of Coburg took leave of his son a few days after the marriage:—

"Oh how I did feel for my dearest, precious husband at this moment. Father, brother, friends, country—all has he left, and all for me! God grant I may be the happy person—the *most* happy person—to make this blessed being happy and contented. What is in my power to make him happy I will do."

DOMESTIC LIFE.

The domestic life of the Queen and the Prince, and the part he took in public business, are described with great frankness.

For the first year or two the Prince was not, except on rare occasions, and by special invitation, present at the interviews of the Queen with her Ministers. Though taking, the Queen says, "great pains to inform himself about everything;" and though Lord Melbourne expressed much anxiety "that the Queen should tell him and show him everything connected with public affairs," * * * "he did not at this time take much part in the transaction of business."

Nor were there wanting those who would gladly have kept him permanently estranged from it; and not only so, but who would have denied him, even in the domestic circle, that authority which, in private families, properly belongs to the husband, and without which, it may be added, there cannot be true comfort or happiness in domestic life. The Prince himself early saw the necessity of his asserting and claiming that authority. "In my home life," he writes to Prince Lowenstein, in May, 1840, "I am very happy and contented; but the difficulty in filling my place with the proper dignity is, that I am only the husband, not the master of the house."

Fortunately, however, for the country, and still more fortunately for the happiness of the royal couple themselves, things did not long remain in this condition. Thanks to the firmness, but at the same time gentleness with which the Prince insisted on filling his proper position as head of the family—thanks also to the clear judgment and right feeling of the Queen, as well as to her singularly honest and straightforward nature—out thanks, more than all, to the mutual love and perfect confidence which bound the Queen and Prince to each other, it was impossible to keep up any separation or difference of interests or duties between them. To those who would urge upon the Queen that, as Sovereign, she must be the head of the house and the family, as well as of the State, and that her husband was, after all, but one of her subjects, her Majesty would reply that she had solemnly engaged at the altar to "obey," as well as to "love and honor;" and this sacred obligation she could consent neither to limit nor refine away.

From the first, too, the Queen, acting on the advice of Lord Melbourne, communicated all foreign despatches to the Prince. In August, 1840, he writes to his father:—"Victoria allows me to take much part in foreign affairs, and I think I have already done some good. I always commit my views to paper, and then communicate them to Lord Melbourne. He seldom answers me, but I often had the satisfaction of seeing him act entirely in accordance with what I have said."

PRINCE ALBERT THE QUEEN'S ADVISER.

As is well known, the Prince slowly but surely established his position as the Queen's adviser, till she at last "relied in all questions of difficulty on his judgment, and acted in all things by his advice." When he died, she declared that "it would now be, in fact, the beginning of a new reign." This we can better understand after reading the following passage:—

The Queen, up to the period of her marriage, had indulged strong feelings of political partiality. Among the happy consequences of the marriage may be included the gradual extinction of any such feeling. The Prince had already shown, in the discussions and correspondence respecting the formation of the household, his own determination to stand clear from all political parties. Lord Melbourne now, most honorably to himself, supported the Prince in pressing the same course upon the Queen. He told the Prince that he thought the time was come when her Majesty "should have a general amnesty for the Tories;" and on being spoken to by the Queen, to whom the Prince had reported what he had said, repeated that such was his opinion. On another occasion, the Queen records that Lord Melbourne, speaking of the Prince, "said, looking at him with tears in his eyes:—'There is an amazing feeling for him—there is a very favorable impression of him—every one likes him!' and then added, 'Then, speaking of the Tories, against whom the Queen was very irate, Lord Melbourne said, 'You should now hold out the olive branch a little.'"

ETIQUETTE.

But the question of "precedence" and the position of the Prince seems to have been a very anxious one for some time. The Queen solved the difficulty at last by letters-patent conferring upon the Prince the precedence next to herself, which he ever afterwards retained. A little while, and a bill for the purpose of conferring upon the Prince the office of Regent (in event of the Queen's dying and leaving an heir to the throne) passed both Houses without a dissenting voice—"except from the Duke of Sussex." Not that this result, after all, was obtained without some difficulty and some management. The Prince, writing at the time, says, "All sorts of intrigues were at work, and had not Stockmar gained the Opposition for Ministers, it might well have ended as did the £50,000." But though the friendly intervention of Baron Stockmar (an old servant of the House of Coburg, and particularly of the King of the Belgians) may have effected much, "Lord Melbourne told the Queen the result was owing entirely to the golden opinions the Prince had won on all sides since his arrival in the country. 'Three months ago,' Lord Melbourne said to the Queen, 'they would not have done it for him;' adding, with tears in his eyes, 'It is entirely his own character.'" And even yet there was not an end of the matter. When the Prince accompanied the Queen for the first time in the prorogation of Parliament, the precedence question reappeared once more. "But all went off quietly," says the Prince. "I went with Victoria, and sat in the House in an arm-chair placed next to the throne." It appears that some difficulty had been expected on the part of the Duke of Sussex; and the Queen adds in a note, "Not only the Duke of Sussex; there were other people, who shall be nameless, who pretended that he could not drive with the Queen in the state carriage, or sit next her in the House of Lords."

RURAL TASTES.

These, however, were not great miseries; and the Queen and the Prince had the inestimable consolation of a happy domestic life. It began with a good deal of social gayety, which the Queen rather liked, but the Prince's tastes were country tastes, and the Queen soon began to share them. In her journal she writes, in January, 1840:—

"I told Albert that formerly I was too happy to go to London, and wretched to leave it, and now, since the blessed hour of my marriage, and still more since the summer, I dislike and am unhappy to leave the country, and could be content and happy never to go to town. This pleased him. The solid pleasures of a peaceful, quiet, yet merry life in the country, with my inestimable husband and friend, my all in all, are far more durable than the amusements of London, though we don't despise or dislike these sometimes."

And as years went on this preference for the country grew stronger and stronger, "till residence in London became positively distasteful to her, and was only made endurable by having her beloved husband at her side to share with her and support her in the irksome duties of Court receptions and State ceremonials."

The Prince, as is well known, paid no visits in general society. "His visits were to the studio of the artist, to museums of art or science, to institutions for good and benevolent purposes."

There were some undoubtedly who would gladly have seen his conduct the reverse of all this, with whom he would have been more popular had he shared habitually and indiscriminately in the gayeties of the fashionable world—had he been a regular attendant at the race-course—had he, in short, imitated the free lives, and even, it must be said, the vices of former generations of the royal family. But the country generally knew how to estimate and admire the beauty of domestic life beyond reproach or the possibility of reproach, of which the Queen and he set a noble example. It is this which has been the glory and the strength of the throne in our day, and which has won for the English court the love and veneration of the British people and the respect of the world. Above all he has set an example for his children, from which they may be sure they can never deviate without falling in public estimation, and running the risk of undoing the work which he has been so instrumental in accomplishing.

There were no late hours under the Prince's regime, and the day begun early, was divided by occupations judiciously chosen. At first "the Queen tried to get rid of the bad custom, prevailing only in this country, of the gentlemen remaining, after the ladies had left, in the dining-room. But Lord Melbourne advised against it, and the Prince himself thought it better not to make any change."

We quote the last pages of the volume, in which there appears such strong testimony to the affection that existed between the Queen and her husband, and the happiness that reigned in their family till the head of it was taken away.

BIRTH OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

On the 13th November (1840) the Court returned to Buckingham Palace, where, on the 21st, the Princess Royal was born. The Prince, writing to his father on the 23d, says:—"Victoria is as well as if nothing had happened. She sleeps well, has a good appetite, and is extremely quiet and cheerful. The little one is very well and very merry. * * * * I should certainly have liked it better if she had been a son, as would Victoria also; but at the same time we must be equally satisfied and thankful as it is. * * * * The rejoicing in the public is universal."

"For a moment only," the Queen says, "was be disappointed at its being a daughter and not a son." His first care was for the safety of the Queen, and "we canno be thankful enough to God," he writes to the Duchess of Gotha on the 24th, "that everything has passed so very prosperously."

"During the time the Queen was laid up, his care and devotion," the Queen records, "were quite beyond expression."

He refused to go to the play or anywhere else, generally dining alone with the Duchess of Kent, till the Queen was able to join them, and was always at hand to do anything in his power for her comfort. He was content to sit by her in a darkened room, to read to her, or write for her. "No one but himself ever lifted her from her bed to her sofa, and he always helped to wheel her on her bed or sofa into the next room. For this purpose he would come instantly when sent for from any part of the house. As years went by and he became overwhelmed with work" (for his attentions were the same in all the Queen's subsequent confinements), "this was often done at much inconvenience to himself, but he ever came with a sweet smile on his face. In short," the Queen adds, "his care of her was like that of a mother, nor could there be a kinder, wiser, or more judicious nurse."

The Princess Royal's christening took place on the 10th of February, 1841, the first anniversary of the Queen's happy marriage; but the account of this, as well as the other events of that year, is reserved for another volume.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

George Francis Train Wants it Paid Off in a Certain Way—Greenbacks Advocated—The Debts of Other Countries Contrasted with Ours—Effect of Repudiation—Mr. McCulloch's Schemes Reviewed, Etc.

Mr. George Francis Train lectured on last Saturday at Clifton Springs, before a select audience of the visitors at that watering place, on the subject of "Our National Debt." Mr. Train's remarks were peculiar, as usual, and we regret that we can only make room for the following brief synopsis.

Mr. Train said:—

England was 167 years in rolling up her $4,000,000,000 of debt; America accomplishes the same result in four years. When they accused America in London debating-halls of rolling up an immense National debt, I replied "yes." But what right has England to monopolize all the National debt of the world? (Laughter.) We will have a National debt, I told them, one of these days, that will make you ashamed of yourselves. (Loud laughter).

No National debt was ever paid, why should ours be? It costs us five times as much to-day for a peace armament as formerly it did for war. Our National disease is politician on the State, blood-sucker in the Treasury, and office on the brain. (Laughter.) A National debt is a National tax. It never was, it never will be paid. (Hisses.) You seem to forget that I am making, at your request, the speech of a demagogue, or, in other language, putting up a man of straw for the loyal men to knock down. (Laughter.) You forget that I am again repudiation, as Lowell would say, I am for greenbacks—twenty-five hundred millions of greenbacks—one currency instead of sixteen, and one date of maturity instead of nineteen different dates, *vide* McCulloch, and one kind of interest, that is no interest at all, instead of a dozen different rates as at present. (Applause.) McCulloch's whole policy is in the interest of Europe, of England, of the bond-holders. He has tried to break Wall street a dozen times, and nearly broke himself. Three months more and the crash would have wiped out the debt.

Like ballast in the ship, you must keep the National debt steady to avoid shipwreck. A pilot can run a thousand passengers into eternity. So McCulloch, oy specie payment, can steer our financial craft into the breakers. McCulloch believes in the lancet, the speculum, and blue-pill kind of finance. He bleeds to restore strength. He purges to add stability. He vaccinates to head off disease. (Laughter.)

What a wretched state we must be in to have the whole question of our financial future depend upon two things—the state of McCulloch's stomach (applause), and a good crop. (Applause.) Once our people had self-reliance. Now the conversation is on the Secretary of the Treasury. He is selling gold. Up goes the price. He is contracting. Down go stocks. He is negotiating a loan abroad. He wants one hundred millions at home. He is bearing the market. No, he is a bull to-day in Wall street. One day says Jay Cooke is his partner, that Lanier does his foreign business, that Meyer, his brother-in-law, manages his gold. Another, he is choking out deposits or is locking up greenbacks. This is Wall street gossip. Never before did man wield such power—1600 National Banks, and when they fall Mr. Spinner says he will cash the bills. (Laughter.)

We could watch old Biddle and one National Bank; but 1600 is too much for us. (Laughter.) I gave statistics in my gold room speech showing that it was fair to presume that most of our National Banks were rotten (oh!), and were only organized for Presidential purposes. Why, as the *Herald* says, should we be taxed twenty millions a year for this purpose? (Applause.) Down, then, with the National Banks, and give us greenbacks. Everybody will vote for greenbacks. Every man who owns a farm—a house—a ship—wants higher prices. Two-thirds of all our property is mortgaged. Let us lift it off with greenbacks. Buy property, and mortgage it up to your throat. Then buy more, and repeat again, and the greenback mania will remove the mortgage and make you rich again. (Applause.)

Remember that industry, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, create property, and these can only come with greenbacks. Remember that ships on the stocks produce no shipbuilders. No factories going up require no laborers. What we in the pit ask for is high wages, plenty of work, and greenbacks. (Applause.)

We want one currency without interest. Now who can tell what is our debt? how calculated? how many kinds of notes and times of payment? Like the Gobelin tapestry of Paris—like the Mosaic work of Rome—the mixing of legends, or the veins in the human body, our debt is so confused, so entangled, so obscure, that, unlike these analogies, it has only been created to be destroyed. (Applause and dissent.)

There can be no financial security or commercial intercourse without proper reconstruction, and that day is not close at hand.

England is owned by thirty thousand families. The national debt did it. Now, as we must be taxed $10,000,000,000 to pay off our national debt, why not throw it all into the pool and show our loyalty by paying it all off at once? As Meilis, of the *World*, says, our policy is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Our bondholders will be princes. The money-lenders will be divided into nabobs and nobobs. (Laughter.)

As the debt was made, so let it be paid—an eye for an eye—a tooth for a tooth. England, Europe, paid $200,000,000 for $600,000,000 of bonds. What a shave! The Alabama destroyed about that amount of American shipping. Why not balance the books and pay them off in greenbacks without interest? (Applause.) Everybody will vote, except a few bondholders, for placing greenbacks in the place of the $340,000,000 National Bank bonds. $20,000,000 saved is $20,000,000 gained. (Applause.)

Insolvency is general. When I saw the gold brokers buying and selling $70,000,000 a day, I asked what is it for? What do they do with it? I found only two outlets—one to pay interest on 5-20s, the other for export, both amounts only $60,000 a day, or $400,000 a week. I then came to the conclusion that somebody was behind this action—that the foreign exchange bankers, the importers, and the English manufacturers were all combined to hold up war prices in time of peace. Hence they sold gold short in order to hedge against high priced imports. (Applause.)

If gold goes up they save loss by rise in goods. If gold goes down they make on gold what they would lose on goods. But this holding three balls in the air is fatiguing. Did you ever see the Ravels roll that big ball up an inclined plane? He stopped to take breath and the wheel went over him, crushing him as flat as a pancake. (Laughter.) So with insolvent merchants holding up goods, or insolvent banks holding up bogus stocks. They had hard work rolling that big wheel up hill, until McCulloch came to their assistance and backed down from his specie-paying policy of contraction. (Applause.) Public credit can only be based on industrial prosperity. A war, a pestilence, a famine, always places taxpayers and bondholders face to face. Universal suffrage is our great hobby. An American Astor has but one vote. An American sweep is equally rich. Hence some day the pit may vote out the dress circle. Should the Democrats get into power with their pestilential doctrine of free trade, and McCulloch favors that policy, overboard go all our industrial enterprises. (Applause.)

The New England radical manufacturers, in order to destroy our Western enterprises, are now joining the Democrats to break down the tariff. But give us greenbacks without interest, and we beat them all. (Applause.)

McCulloch will never forget that leader in the *Times* calling him the American Neckar of Finance. How can he get another? Simply by paying the $600,000,000 bonds abroad at par—by specie payment. Now we have to export $60,000,000 a year in hard gold to pay the interest thereof.

We were one hundred years in accummulating what Commodore Stebbins calls the pabulum of capital.

Say in Railways	$1,000,000,000
Factories, Canals, Foundries, Telegraphs, and other industrial works.	1,000,000,000
City, County, State, and other securities	1,000,000,000
	$3,000,000,000

Then came a new customer—the war, and this $3,000,000,000 was absorbed as with a sponge by the Government. $3,000,000 a day our Treasury checked for, so that in five years we wiped out the labors of a century.

McCulloch's whole policy was his Fort Wayne speech. Specie payments next July, 1868. He would make England and Germany, and break America. That has been our financial policy. That would make our national debt a blessing to Europe, and an everlasting curse to America. (Hisses.)

Why will you persist in forgetting that I am acting the part of a demagogue at your request, so that you can always be on your guard? (Laughter and applause.)

In conclusion, Mr. Train stated that the great political questions of the future were women voting, labor better paid, and greenbacks. (Applause.) That none of the candidates for the Presidency now before the people can be elected unless endorsed by that most powerful of all secret associations, "The Council of the Eagles." (Applause.)

White Witnesses.

The mouth of the man who purifies his teeth with SOZODONT is a witness-box, and every time he opens it two rows of gleaming witnesses testify to its beautifying properties.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PHILADELPHIA CEMETERY.—An adjourned meeting of the Lotholders will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, August 8th, at the GOOD INTENT HOSE HOUSE, No. 607 SPRUCE Street. Punctual attendance is requested, as important business will be acted on.

S. B. BUTLAND, President.
Attest—E. M. BIRD, Secretary. 8 7 2t*

NINTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF the UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE NINTH WARD, held at their hall, MERRICK and MARKET Streets, on August 5, 1867, the Association adopted the supplementary rules as agreed upon by the City Executive Committee, and the following places were selected for conducting the enrolment:—

First Division—S. E. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets.
Second Division—Newland's, No. 32 N. Ninth street.
Third Division—S. W. corner of Eleventh and Filbert streets.
Fourth Division—No. 1323 Market street.
Fifth Division—No. 18 S. Broad street.
Sixth Division—No. 1619 Market street.
Seventh Division—No. 1911 Market street
Eighth Division—No. 2129 Market street.

The enrolling officers will be in attendance at the above places between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of August.

By order of the Association.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President.
JOHN L. HILL, DAVID BEITLER, } Secretaries. 8 6 3t*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 16th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 26 5w

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.

By order of the Board,

JACOB BINDER, President.
7 27 2w

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
6 19 w8m New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4pti

THIRTEENTH WARD—SEVENTH PRECINCT.—The Republican voters of the Seventh Election Division of Thirteenth Ward, are notified that the books for registering under the New Rules will be open from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., on the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth of August, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Poplar streets. 8 5 5t*

NINTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH WARD.—The officers to conduct the registration of the Republican voters will sit for that purpose at the usual place of voting, NORTH street, west of Eighteenth, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, on the evenings of the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst.

Every Republican voter in the Division is required to have his name registered, or be debarred the privilege of voting at the Delegate election. 8 6 3t

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Department of Highways until — o'clock P. M., —— for the Graduation, Masonry, and Bridge Superstructure of County Line Road, from Oak lane to Mill road, profile specifications and plans of which may be seen at the Department of Surveys

It will be necessary that the proposals shall specify prices for the following items, viz.:—

Earth excavation, per cubic yard.
Loose rock, " " "
Masonry, " perch of 25 cubic feet.
Paving, " " "
Retaining wall, " " "
Rip Rap, " " "
Coping (4 inch), " lineal foot.
Bridge superstructure, 4 feet span, per lineal foot.
" " 25 " " "
Foundation timber, per foot, B. M.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860.

W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.
8 7 3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY street, New York. 4 5fmw

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1108 CHESNUT St.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—THE PARIS EXPOSITION. STEINWAY & SONS beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, [3 2 4p

BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP.—Has been in use but a short time. Is of the most popular make and excellent tone. May be examined at

8 6 2t* No. 1533 SPRING GARDEN Street.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 3m w fr p] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 18th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
7 12 2m8p

ONE PRICE CLOTHING

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.

7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
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COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,

6 7 w8m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1 25.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1 25; Hoop Skirts, $1 25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
2 20] ABOVE RACE.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FINE 31 CENT CAMBRIC LAWNS REDUCED TO 15 CENTS.

Fine French Lawns reduced to 25 and 31 cents.
Figured French Percales at reduced prices.
Figured Silk Grenadines at reduced prices.

50 CENT PLAID MOHAIRS REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.

50 cent Plaid Grenadine Bareges reduced to 25 cents.
$1 00 Figured White Ground Mohairs reduced to 50 cents.

SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Woollens and Linens for men's and boys' wear at reduced prices. [1t

75 cent Plaid Shirting Flannels reduced to 40 cents.
Flannels, Muslins, and Prints at very low prices.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

NOTICE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF

GRENADINES,
BERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
8 2 wsm8mrp] PIQUES, ETC.

GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 6 wfmsm

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—W. S. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c; Three-ply Carpets, $1 00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1 62 and $1 75; Hemp Carpets, at 25 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, 31 to $1; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, etc. to $1 50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, etc. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
—Black Guipure Laces,
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces,
Thread Veils from $2 10.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 16 1m

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.

This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has proven attention. No. 243 N. THIRD Street. [7 16 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES. On Thursday Morning,

August 8, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain Boots, Brogans, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, Oxford Ties, etc. Also, a large assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers. Open for examination on the morning of sale. [8 8 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75

LARGE OPENING SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, On Thursday Morning,

August 8, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 750 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

NOTICE.—Included in our sale of THURSDAY August 8, will be found the following:—

DOMESTICS.

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.—Cases Bleached and Brown Globe, Swift River, Home River, Whitestone, Kingston, and other brands.

FLANNELS.—Cases All-wool White and Colored Twilled Canton, Fancy Plaid and Miners' Flannels.

JEANS.—Kentucky, Oxford Mixed, Doeskin, and Twilled Blue Jeans; Nashua, Sugar River, Brunswick, Hamilton, and Lebanon Corset Jeans.

—Cotton and Wool Linseys, Heavy Kerseys, Fancy Ginghams and Plaids.

—Fancy Madder Prints, De Laines, Wigans, etc.

—Colored Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Jaconets, etc.

—Heavy Ticklegs, Denims, Blue Stripes, and Checks.

BLANKETS.—All-wool white and heavy brown and grey Blankets.

CASSIMERES, SATINETS, ETC.

—All-wool and Union, plain striped, and plaid, silk mixed, D. and T. Buckskins and Beaver, tan, Melton, and Rodman